PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,808—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896.

BOMB
37, PARSEE B

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallnsching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer KT. of ST. JOHN, 3,483 Tons, Captain BILLET, will SAIL hence for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 2nd October.
For Freight and Passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st " "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
OMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth ully selected, with special attention to grouping.
EEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS procured.
ILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. ooked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 8th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 8th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 21th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. "Duca. BALDUINO" .....15th Oct., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1 7, 1896

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	19th October,

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESSALAM ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 25th September, 1896.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. MATEANA	5,264	On or about the 5th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1896. Agents.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Chargod extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, Including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	37 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GYMKHANA KIT
BEST
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
—GOLF.—
—CRICKET—FOOTBALL—
—TENNIS—
—HOCKEY, BADMINTON,—
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS IN ORDER OF DEMAND.

THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance:—

	Rs.	a.
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2	0
March Hares. By George Forth	3	0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4	0
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	2	0
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	4	8
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	2	0
In Scarlet and Grey. By F. Henniker	3	0
The Downfall of Prempeh. By R. B. Powell	3	8
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2	0
The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2	0
Briseis. By William Black	2	0
A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2	0
Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Cameos. By Marie Corelli	2	0

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.
SMART STYLES, SHAPES AND COLORS AS DISPLAYED IN THE
"BURLINGTON ARCADE."
INSPECTION INVITED.
ASQUITH & LORD, {APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brandy enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS JUST RECEIVED.

ALPACAS
REPPS
FACECLOTHS
GRENADINES
FANCY AND CHINE
MOHAIRS
FANCY AND CHINE
CANVAS
WOOL AND SILK.

BOMBAY.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.
PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."
1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER GREAT REDUCTIONS.
LAMPS
LAMPS
LAMPS
To make room for new Season's Stock, we are clearing out our present stock of LAMPS at reductions of 25 to 50 per cent. on selling prices. A visit is solicited.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIRTS.
—"FERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICKLY HEAT ROS ALPINUS.
As a remedy for this universal complaint has stood the test of many years' trial. It affords IMMEDIATE RELIEF, giving COMFORT and COOLNESS to the body.
It is applied with a sponge
AFTER BATHING
and allowed to dry. Perfect comfort to the skin, and consequently a beneficial effect on the health may be secured during the
HOTTEST WEATHER
by the use of this excellent preparation.
KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

IN THE SUMMER
A suitable medicine for family use is
KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
Re. 1-4 per Bottle.
It possesses the advantage over imported Salts and Salines of being freshly made and is always reliable, preparations of this kind being peculiarly liable to deterioration with age.
SUITABLE alike for Adults and Children.
SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVED,
By the unfailing test of years. There can be no better evidence.
KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
is recognised throughout India as the most suitable preparation for daily use. It acts as a restorative and renewer, and provides for the Hair the daily nutriment which is as necessary as food to the human frame.
It is, in fact,
A perfect FOOD for the Hair, besides being refreshing, cooling and stimulating in use.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.
From THOS. HARRIS, M.D., Texas,
Dated 21st August, 1896.
"Would you kindly inform me if you have an Agent in New York who handles your
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
I have used it for many years and know of nothing more delightful and refreshing, and would like to get some more if I possibly could."
THOS. HARRIS, M.D.
21st August, 1896.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BUBONIC FEVER.
KEMP'S MOSQUITO CONES.
MANY diseases are carried from one human being to another by Mosquitoes. Our Cones prevent this, for if burnt in a closed room the Mosquitoes die.
Per tin Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID,
MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION.
A MARVELLOUS Preparation for Softening, Toning, and Beautifying the Skin. Removes Spots, Sunburns, Freckles, Blotches, and all Imperfections. Renders the Skin delicately soft and beautiful to the Eye.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

...HURSDAY,

...R COMPANY

...HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

...A in 2 Acts Entitled

...E-EYED SUSAN.

(written up to date.)

CHARACTERS.

GENTLEMEN.

...n Crosstree.....Mr. Sinclair, R. I. M.
...dam .....Captain Berkeley Levett A.-D.-C.
...atbrain .....Surg.-Capt. Slayter, A. M. S.
Doggrass .....Mr. Westmacott, Welsh Regt.
Hatchett .....Major Bethune, 16th Lancers.
Baker .....Mr. Hicks, R. I. Rifles.
Bosun.....Captain Young, 10th Hussars.
Admiral of Red .....Mr. Williams, 20th Hussars.
Admiral of ...hite .....Mr. Watson.
Admiral of Blue.....Mr. Couchney.

LADIES.

Dolly Mayflower .....Mrs. Ironmonger,
Daisy Dimple .....Mrs. Prevost.
Susan .....Mrs. Oldham.

LADIES OF THE CHORUS.

Mrs. Bethune. Mrs. Sinclair.
Mrs. Fagan. Mrs. Girvin.
Miss Bagnall. Miss Shewan.

CHORUS OF FISHERMEN, SAILORS AND MARINES,
ORCHESTRA :—The String Band of the DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The whole produced under the direction of Major BETHUNE, 16th Lancers.

Performance to commence EACH EVENING at 9-15 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls, ...s. 4 ; Balcony Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 and Back Seats, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors—Half Price to Pit and Back Seats.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "SAGHALIEN," from Colombo, China and Japan, landed in Town Custom. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held on Friday, the 9th October, 1896, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Bombay, for the purpose of confirming as Special Resolutions the following Resolutions which were proposed and duly passed by the required majority at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Wednesday, the 9th of September, 1896 :—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the capital of the Company be increased to the extent of 6 lakhs of Rupees by the issue of 2,400 new shares of Rupees 250 each, payable in calls of Rs. 25 on application, Rs. 25 on allotment, and further two calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than four months and the balance as may be required, but not till twelve months from date of allotment.

2. That the capital so raised carry interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. payable out of the Reserve Dividend Fund Account on the amount of calls paid up from time to time and until such time as the new mill starts fully working in conjunction with the present mill, and that thereafter no distinction should be made between the two issues of shares.

3. That for the first three months the new shares should be available to Shareholders in the old concern only, and that, after the expiry of the said three months, the balance, if any, of shares remaining unallotted should be offered to the public.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL AND Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon on 20th October, 1896, for the SUPPLY at the Jhansi Depot, of the Articles below noted, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1897 :—

I.—Oils comprising Castor, Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed Boiled and Raw, and Tallow, and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.—Miscellaneous European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV), and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), for the articles included under headings I, II and III, should accompany tenders and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred), should accompany the tender for stationery, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
G. M. OLIVER,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 29th September, 1896.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Power's Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CHESTER MACNAGHTEN, late of Rajkot, in the Independent States of Kathiawar in the Empire of India, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, European, deceased, (who died at Rajkot aforesaid on the 10th day of February, 1896, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 28th day of September, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the constituted attorneys of SUSAN FERRIER MACNAGHTEN, widow and Sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrators at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 16th day of November, 1896, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit ;the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Executrix or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 1st day of October, 1896.

BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators' Solicitors.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
MOET and CHANDON	Epernay.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Xerez De La Frontera.
SIMON KINGSCOTE & Co.	London.
THORNE & SONS, Ld	Greenock & London.
GEORGE SIMON & WHELON.	London.
BARKHAUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE.	Avize.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
BLACK & GAYFORD.	London.
BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY	Cognac.
HOLTHUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE ERERES.	Epernay
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
KRONPRINZ BEER BREWERY	Germany.
JOHN BARNETT & SON.	London,
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
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19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS :

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and colou ed piece-goods and the following :—

11 boles bottle and vial corks.
1 set of brass-mounted brown leather single harness.
1 English double case hunting gold watch.
2 Treacher's Portable Cameras.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes pre s, almirah, chest of drawers, &c.

On account of the concerned :—

1 case 311 boxes choice Swiss cigarettes hand-made Havana fillies.

By order of Mr. Dharamsey Meghjee and on account and at the risk of Samratroy Khetseydass—

ex s. s. Australia.

X3 9528-39—12 cases, each 60 pieces prints 25 in. 48 yards.

ex s. s. City of London.

9940-51 —12 cases, each 60 pieces prints 25 in. 48 yards.

ex s. s. Crackriale.

9952-64—13 cases, each 60 pieces prints 25 in. 48 yards.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Govin jee—

561. E. H. J. D. 230-33—4 cases shawls.

On account of the concerned—

1 three-feet lathe.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand service ble brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16. Green Street, Fort, behind the Telephone Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glass-ware, windproof lamps by Hink and Ditmar, table ornaments, Brussels' and Persian carpets, brass bedstead, large iron safe and stand, &c., the property of J. R. FALKOVICZ, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, next to the Fire Brigade Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, bedr om and office furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a nearly new mahogany cottage harmonium, by Stoney and Clarke, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels' carpets, large aviary with birds, table ornaments, pictures, jail-made coir matting, &c., the property of Dr. W. M. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Marine Lines (opposite the New Bungalows) the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hinks's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels' and Persian carpets, etc. the property of Captain H. JENNINGS.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, frostrate oleographs and oil-paintings in gilt frames, a compass, an electric fan, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, one cow with calf, giving 6 seers of milk daily, 1 she-goat, a handsome strong victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, flowerpots, &c., the property of REUBEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram.
1 powerful grey waler mare, aged, goes well in saddle and harness and very quiet.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, going in single and double harness.

On account of the concerned—

3 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, by 'Simpson' of Madras, in very good order.
1 strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome cabriolette on Cee spring with bay Gulf Arab mare and set of brass-mounted harness, in very good order.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 428 of 1895.

Gordhandas Khatao and Mulraj Khatao, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Road, and carrying on business together in partnership as Agents of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and the Khatao Mackanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., under the name and style of Khatao Mackanjee and Co., the said Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and the said Khatao Mackanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., having their respective registered Offices in House No. 39, Apollo Street, within the Fort, Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

C. A. Turner, European, of Malabar Hill, Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gocaldas Purshotam, the said Gocaldas Purshotam, Ranchordas Gocaldas, Madhoorcdas Gocaldas, Purmanandas Gocaldas, Morarjee Gocaldas, Madhowdas Gocaldas, the last three being minors by their guardians ad litem, the said Mathoordas Gocaldas and Shamkorebai, widow of Gocaldas Gocaldas also a minor by her Guardian ad litem Jivraj Hurjeewan, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in House No. Grand Portuguese Church Street, all of whom with the exception of the said C. A. Turner, recently traded together as Cloth Merchants and Commission Agents under the style and firm of Purshotam Shamjee.....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on the 14th day of October, 1896, at 4 p.m., by order of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 21st day of August, 1896, the following property subject to a charge of Rs. 45 per month for the maintenance of Hecrabai, widow of Vithaldas Purshotam during her life—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or dwelling-house and other houses thereon erected and built, situate, lying and being on the west side of Portuguese Church Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing in all 811 sq. yds., little more or less and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the west by the property of Gocaldas Madhowjee, on the north by the property of Keshavrao Bhaskerjee, and on the south by the property of Chatoorbhooj Morarjee and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140, new No. 1159, old Survey No. 288 and new Survey No. 425, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 4464, 4465-66, 4467 and 70 and Street Nos. 24-26, 1-2 and 3-6 and are now occupied by the Defendants Gocaldas Purshotam and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, the Plaintiffs' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow known as 'Fox Hall,' situated at Civil Lines, Poona, in a central and very desirable locality.

On MONDAY, the 5th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

A large and commodious house known as 'Fox Hall,' situated at Civil Lines, Poona, near the synagogue.

The bungalow has one large drawing and one dining-room, two large and two small bedrooms, with bathrooms attached, one office room, cookroom, stables, outhouses, etc. It has a large compound containing about 37 goontas or thereabouts, it is bounded on the east by the passage leading to Tankerville, on the west by the property of Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, on the north by Tankerville, and on the south by the public road called the Civil Lines.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &C.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., attorney of the Official Assignee of Madras, and in re Aranvayal Subapathy Mudliar (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, 1896, at 1 p.m., at No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, second storey, and facing the Share Bazaar, consisting of writing tables, camp and platform tables, chairs, screens, cupboards, sofas, iron chest, clock, hanging punkhas, dumb-waiter, dressing glass, telephone box, writing materials, letter scale, candlesticks, samples cotton and yarn, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING, STREET NO 2, SITUATED ON THE WEST OF DELIMA STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd Cotober, 1896, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said building.

For futher particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1896.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

NOTICES.

BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

PRICE LIST.

BEST REFINED RUSSIAN PETROLEUM OF 123°.

"RISING SUN" BRAND.

	Rs.	a.
New Tins full .....per pair	3	14
New Tins full, for 200 or more .....per pair	3	13
Bulk Oil.....per 10 Amr. galls.	3	5
Bulk Oil for 1000 galls. or more .....per 10 Amr. galls.	3	4
Drums of 3 Amr. galls. capacity.....empty each	2	0
Drums of 2½ Amr. galls. capacity fitted with hung and brass tap .....empty each	8	0
Filling and closing buyers old Tins .....each	0	1
Filling and closing buyers old Tins .....per 100	3	0

Bombay, 30th September, 1896.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India :—

STANLEY OAKES.

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM—or HARDA—CROP, of the Forests of the Southern Circle, Bombay, for 1896-97.

Tenders must be written in English, specify the rate offered per Khandi of 700lbs. weight ; must be contained in sealed envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the purchase of Hardas" and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 2nd of November, 1896.

Each Tender shall be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 1,000 (deposited, as caution—money, by the Tenderer, in the Government Treasury most convenient to him) duly passed by the Treasury Officer concerned, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay. No Tender shall be accepted without such receipt.

In the event of the person, whose Tender is accepted, failing to carry out the terms of the sale, the caution-money shall be forfeited to Government.

Further particulars regarding terms of sale, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Belgaum, September 19, 1896.

TO BE LET for the ensuing cold weather—

CHOWK HALL.—Matheran.
CAIRN MORE.—Matheran.
BLUE VALLEY HALL.—Mahableshwar.
TYABJI LODGE.—Mahableshwar.

Apply to

BUDRUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Kumballa Hill, Bombay.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS ;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office*.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 00 varieties for any class of work.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD?

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure it without delay. Price 6-1., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Offices and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

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By Order of the Board,
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Manager.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	,, 4,500,000 =	,,	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 4,130,000 =	,,	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANSTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOM

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,405
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p. c.	155
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shaanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Allianoe	1,800	1,100	all	Nil	690
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100		60
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfc. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay Nasional Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	785
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,170
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	860
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	180	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,800	700	...	dvd Rs12	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	1,000	500	dvd 25	620
Framjee Pet	1,350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	690
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	740
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullonghs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	540
Indian Manfc.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,350
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	725
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	970
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	580
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Khanga um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,220	1,000	dvd Rs35	825
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvd Rs.10	270xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	850
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United	2,56	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Mahtoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,480xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	145
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,350
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	F s 20	610
Oriental	5,795	625	625	dvd. 820	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,350
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	860
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,220
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,700
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	950
Soondercla	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	950
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	380
Sun M lls, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	490
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	675xd
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	90	500	dvdRs15	700
Union Spinning					
Land Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	80	525
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	550
Vi en ishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,206	1,000	1,000	35	860
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Ibert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,388	1,388	dvd Rs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	395
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mah madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussli Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	387½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	610
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Steel and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	220
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
R. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		460
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	50	...	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	30	50	12	5
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100		155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,570
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	490	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,300xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	252
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	360xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178xd
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NaglerFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	98xd
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490xd
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,670xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,300	321	100	dvd Rs1	324

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2
Gold Leaf	"	27-4 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	26-14 "
Do. do. new	"	26-12 "
Australia bar Gold	"	26-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-6½
Sovereigns	"	17-2
Do. Dreseno	"	17-1
Silver 17	"	91
Do. 17½	"	91-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 51m, Sun sets, 5h., 47m, High water, 7-47m., 7-27a. Low water, 0-18m., 2-19a.
Transport Britannia due to arrive.
Rugby Football Tournament.
Dramatic performance, Convent, Clare Road, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address to young men, by the Rev. Nicol MacNicol, M.A., Wilson College, 8-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Patna left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Khedive left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During the month of September last, the daily average of attendance was 218, the number of admissions, 2,552, and prevailing diseases, fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Kapurthula, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, (Saturday)

CRUSHED UNDER A STACK OF TIMBER.—On Wednesday last, Kooshaba Dhondu, a Hindu lad, aged ten years, residing with his parents at Musjid Street, went to play on a stack of timber, in front of his house, when the stack gave way, and he was crushed under it. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Chungoo Nagoo, aged forty years, tindal of a barge, belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash. On the 22nd ultimo, the deceased was walking along the Cruickshank Road, under the influence of liquor, when he staggered and knocked against a hack victoria, a wheel of which passed over his left foot, causing a wound thereon. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where subsequently tetanus set in, and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Luximon Dowlatia, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing at DeLisle Road, and employed as a labourer in the quarry, belonging to one Sitaram Bhasker, at Sewree. On Tuesday morning, the deceased was cleaning a crevice for blasting operation, about twenty-five feet from the bottom of the quarry, when his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell to the bottom, sustaining a depressed fracture of the skull, and breaking his wrist. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment, but he never recovered his consciousness, and died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING A BLIND WOMAN OF HER PROPERTY.—Before Mr F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Baloo Tanoo, a Hindu, with theft of a box containing Rs. 325 in cash, and some ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 393, the property of Ruttonbai, a Bania woman, blind of both eyes, residing at Mazagon. It appears that on Tuesday last, the prosecutrix lost her son, and during the absence of herself and other people of the house at the funeral, the accused entered the house and stole the box, which he carried away to his house at Kamatipoora. On the police being informed of the theft the accused was arrested, and the property recovered. His Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE HALL.—Mr. Bhagwandas, son of the late Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, the champion of Hindu Widow Re-marriage, is worthily following in the footsteps of his father, and keeping up the best traditions of the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Hall, at Girgaum, in helping poor widows to re-marry. Last evening the hall was the scene of a brilliant assemblage of the friends of social reform among Hindus, who were invited by Mr. Bhagwandas to witness the performance of the re-marriage of Bai Vassant, aged twenty, the daughter of Ghella Behchar, a member of the Vadadra Brahmin caste of Kathiai village, situated in the Kapudwanj taluka. She was re-married to a young man, named Pandia Dyabhoy, aged twenty-six years, of the same caste, and the same village. The proceedings were as usual of an interesting character, and at their close, all those present wished the newly-united couple happiness and prosperity for the rest of their days.

ASSAULTING AN ALLEGED INFORMANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Goolmahomed Syed and three other Pathans, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Jainna, a woman of immoral character, residing at Falkland, Road. It appears that about half-past 8 o'clock, on the night of the 21st ultimo, the four accused went to the complainant's house, and having picked up a quarrel with her, assaulted her, as well as two other women residing with her and a boarder, named Oomer, the cause of the assault being assigned to some information given to the police by the prosecutrix against the accused for gambling in a house in that locality. The police removed the injured persons to the hospital, and arrested the accused, who had absconded. His Worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced Nos. 1 and 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and Rs. 25, respectively, in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each; accused No. 3 to two months; and No. 4 to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A HINDU.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was summoned at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to take down the dying deposition of Vishnu Balcrishna, a draughtsman in the Water Works Department, Bombay Municipality, who was alleged to have been seriously assaulted on the previous evening by four persons, out of whom two were arrested. The deponent said that he lived at Chavalwadi. On Wednesday night, while he was going along Funnaswady on his way home, four persons suddenly ran up to him from behind, and struck him with sticks which they had in their hands. He had seen, and could identify two of his assailants. They were Narayen Gunnu and Sucaram Arjoon. He bled profusely, and became unconscious. His brother brought a doctor, who dressed the wounds, and ultimately he was conveyed to the hospital. A woman, named Shama, had given deponent a warning, that accused would strike him. The accused were brought up soon afterwards, and on the application of Mr. Grennan, Superintendent, C. Division, the case was remanded.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTY LEADING TO SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Babulla Tank, on view of the boby of Dugroo Gainoo, aged eighteen years, residing with his father, at the Nowroji Hill, and employed in the service of one Kaikhoshro Dossabhoy, a Parsee cloth merchant, keeping his shop in the Mungaldas Market. The deceased and his father were heavily involved in debt, which they could not liquidate, and several creditors had lately obtained decrees from the Small Causes Court. On Monday last, a Marwaree creditor brought an attachment against the property belonging to the deceased and his father, but the attachment was not levied, as the amount of the decree was paid off. Subsequently another Marwaree creditor brought another attachment against the property in respect of some other debt incurred by deceased and his father. As the amount of the decree could not be paid, the attachment was levied and the property carried away. Since this time Dugroo appeared to be sullen and depressed in spirits. He left his master's shop, a 8 o'clock, on the night of the 28th ultimo, and was not seen alive again. At 4-30 p.m., on Wednesday, his body was found floating in the Baboola Tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

EXPLOSION OF GAS IN THE MAHARANI ICE FACTORY.—About half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an explosion of gas occurred in the engine-room of the Maharani Ice Factory, at Armenian Lane, Fort. It resulted in serious burns to the engineer, Mr. Jamsetji Bumonji Irani, a Hindu driver, named Krishna Vazier, a Mahomedan oilman, and a coolie, named Fakir, all of whom happened then to be in the engine-room. The last two men were so extensively burnt all over their face, chest, abdomen, and legs, that they were at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they have been detained under treatment, and their condition is said to be very unfavourable. The engineer and the driver were treated by a private medical practitioner, who was at once sent for to the factory, and though the burns sustained by them were of less serious nature, they will not be able to attend their duties for some days. From the inquiries made at the factory, it appears that the driver, before setting the engine in motion, opened the valve of the compressing pump in order to discharge the gas, as it was necessary to produce vacuum. The gas, owing to its being mixed up with some other components in the pump, on being let off, exploded, and the flames, shooting therefrom, burned the four persons named, who were standing with the driver close by. The explosion startled the whole of the working department in the building, the flames shot forth with such violence, that a wooden post which was close by was partially charred.

MAJOR H. M. ABUD, 2nd-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. W. LIEBSCHWAGER has been appointed to act as Deputy Sheriff of Bombay in place of Mr. H. J. Miles, who has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st inst.

BRUTAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

ABOUT noon, yesterday, Abdul Rahiman Fateh Mahomed, a middle-aged Mahomedan, stoutly built, residing at Kondia Street, and employed as a type manufacturer in the *Jame-Jamshed* Printing Press, made a ferocious attempt to take the life of one Shaikh Ismail Junglee, a Mahomedan blacksmith, aged thirty-six years, residing at Lohar Chawl, at the back of Dhobie Gully, which is a narrow lane, leading to Khalasee Chuckla. The locality in which the victim resided is also known by the name of the Mungaldas Nathoobhai's Wady, and is mainly occupied by a number of iron-roofed sheds, all of which have been rented to a number of blacksmiths, who work there every day. The savage attack which was made by the would-be murderer, by means of a large clasp-knike, in presence of a large number of blacksmiths working in the same as well as in the neighbouring sheds, created quite a panic, and the man would have completed the deed there and then, but for the interference of some of the blacksmiths, who arrested him and handed him over to the police custody. However, the injuries inflicted by him on the man's abdomen are of such a serious nature that they are likely to prove fatal within twenty-four hours. The cause of the deed is, as usual in almost all such cases, assigned to jealousy. It appears that a woman, named Khatiza, had been in the keeping of the complainant, since she was twelve years of age, her husband having died while she was under age. About six years ago, Khatiza left the complainant, and married accused by *nicka*, and lived with him in a house at Kondia Street. Subsequently the accused, Abdul, suspected her fidelity and occasionally ill-treated her. The woman thereupon left Abdul's house some time ago, and went to reside with the complainant. The accused frequently sent messages to Khatiza to return to his house, but she refused to do so. Yesterday, about noon, Abdul, armed with a large clapsed knife, went to the complainant, who was then seated in his smithy working, while Khatiza was seated on a cot at some distance. The accused asked complainant to send his wife, Khatiza, who was staying with him for some time past. Complainant replied. Bring four respectable men and take her away." Some abusive words then passed between the parties, when Abdul became wild, and drawing out his knife, plunged it in the complainant's abdomen, causing the *vicera* to protrude. Complainant laid down insensible, when accused, as if he had not completed the deed, stabbed him on the chest and back. He then turned to Khatiza, but before he could inflict any injury on her, he was arrested by three blacksmiths. The police were communicated with and Inspector Barker at once arrived on the spot, followed by Acting Superintendent Wilson, and the accused was taken in custody. The complainant was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the House-Surgeon pronounced the case to be hopeless and thought it advisable to have the man's dying deposition taken down by a magistrate. Superintendent Wilson immediately sent a message to Mr. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who arrived at the hospital and took down the dying deposition of Shaik Ismail, in the presence of the accused, who was brought there for identification. The complainant identified the accused as the man who stabbed him. The accused appeared to take the matter coolly, and commenced laughing and joking. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, arrived at the hospital, and made a minute inquiry of the woman, Khatiza, she being the cause of the affair.

The following is the dying deposition of the victim, Shaik Ismail Junglee :—

He said he resided at Dhobie Gully, and was thirty-five years of age. About noon, yesterday, he was working in his shop. He knew Khatiza, who was in his keeping, and since married by *nicka* to Abdul Rahiman, whom he knew for the last three or four years. Abdul came to his house, and said he wanted to talk about his wife, who had been staying with him for the last 15 or 20 days. He replied that Abdul was treating her badly, and she had for the fourth time runaway. He advised him not to disgrace his own wife in that manner. He rejoined that she had left him without any cause. Deponent said; "Bring four respectable men and take her away." Abdul then became wild, and said he would either kill himself or kill deponent. He next took out a knife and struck deponent on the chest, back, and stomach. He then attempted to stabb Khatiza also, but was at once arrested. Deponent sent for his masters, Tricum and Runchod. The police then appeared on the scene, arrested Abdul, and took deponent to hospital.

Abdul cross-examined the deponent to show that deponent had gone to his place to take away his wife and all the articles which belonged to him and abused him. Deponent, however, denied the statement.

In the evening Acting Superintendent Wilson placed the accused before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, charging him with attempting to murder the complainant. The case was remanded.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON).

HYDERABAD NOBLES AND BOMBAY PROPERTIES.

OOMER BIN AWAD SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG VS. BHIMJEE MEGHJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this case is Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Hyderabad in the Deccan, by his constituted attorney, Nasser bin Ahmed; and seven out of the eight defendants are Hindu defendants, the sixth and seventh being Hindu widows, while the eighth defendant is Esmail Ebrahim, a Khoja Mahomedan. The plaintiff prayed that an account might be taken of the rents and profits of certain mortgaged properties which had been received by the seventh and eighth defendants and one Jusirr Bhoodar, and of the principal and interest due at the foot of the mortgages; that the seventh and eighth defendants might be decreed to convey the mortgaged premises to the plaintiff; that they might be debited with the sum of Rs. 12,000 or such other sum as might be required to put the properties in proper repair; that the plaintiff alone might be declared entitled to redeem the properties; that, in any event, he might be declared entitled to a lien upon the properties to the extent of Rs. 8,000, and interest, &c. Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, appeared for the first three defendants; Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for three other defendants; while Mr. Branson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Magonlal and Rustomjee, appeared for the last two, defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, by an indenture dated 6th July 1885, Jamadar Salley bin Nassir, and Jamadar Galeb bin Nassia, two brothers, residents of Hyderabad, conveyed to Jusirr Bhudar, two properties, situated in Jugjivan Kika Street and ChinchBunder 1st Row, Bombay, to secure re-paymen of the sum of Rs. 30,000 and interest, subject to thet proviso for redemption therein contained. Baanother indenture dated 27th May 1887, Salley bin Nassir conveyed to Jusirr Bhudar all his interest in the two properties to secure the payment of Rs. 4,000 and interest, advanced to him by Jusirr Bhudar. Salley bin Mahomed died at Hyderabad in March 1888, leaving behind him his brother Galeb bin Nassir and his widow Mehboob Begum, and after his death a son was born to him. By another indenture dated 2nd June 1888, Jusirr Bhudar advanced Rs. 2,000 to Gale bin Nassir on the security of the two properties. In the year 1888, suits were filed in this court against Galeb bin Nassir and Mehboob Begum and the infant son, as the representatives of Salley bin Nassir, to recover certain monies due by the deceased. Litigation went on, and on the 24th January 1894, Galeb bin Nassir and Mehboob Begum assigned to the plaintiff all their share and interest in the two Bombay properties, and by the indenture, plaintiff became the purchaser of the equity of redemption of the two properties. Jusirr Bhudar, the mortgagee of the properties, was in possession and in receipt, of the rents and profits till his death which took place on the 6th May 1893. Suits and cross suits were then filed by the various claimants to the properties. In September 1894, the first three difendants obtained conveyances of the two properties from Galeb bin Nassir, and in December of that year, filed suits against some of the other defendants. The plaintiff said that he alone was entitled to redeem the two properties which were now in a dilapidated condition, that it would cost about Rs. 12,000 to put them into proper repair. He believed that the conveyances to the first three defendants were executed fraudulently and without consideration. He contended that he was, under the circumstances, entitled to a lien or charge upon the properties to the extent of Rs. 8,000 and interest. He believed the seventh and eighth defendants were about to sell the properties; and he therefore instituted this suit. The defendants had filed separate written statements, denying the material allegations of the plaint and urging their own separte claims upon the properties. Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allan, C M, Mrs
Angel, Ida
Atkinson, Mrs
Allabksi
Alladeen, B
Andrews
Akins
Brockman, E, Mrs
Blackwell, W J
Bird, F W
Cook, Charles
Carpenter, Licentia May
Dyce, G H C, Col, C B
Deeral, Henry
Dunell, C
Edulji Jamsetji
Filmseh, A
Green, Rebecca
Guribe, B B
Godrell, Collin, Capt
Gopali Baboo
Herren Hotel, Otto Van
Hill, W H, Capt
Ilbery, Capt
Ingli
Jordan, P A
Jackson, Mrs
King, I G
Mulroney, E, Mrs
Master, Robert
Mitchell,
Marangons Altiles
Nicolas, Pierrotti
Niceford, Calandricin
Nawal, Mohsinullwul Mohundor
Nigrayan Singh Hawaldar
Neol, P O
O'Connor, T
Pigot, J L
Prichard, G M, Col
Pettingell, Mrs
Roper, Mrs
Russell, George
Rajub, Aily
Stones, G, Mrs
Starkey, A
Scott, B
Sukarman A
Thompson, Jas
Taylor, J Worsley
Tuppack, M M
Virgi, Narauyanji
Whitlaw, A W
Ward, J W
Woodsell, W A
Walker, Ernest

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE WILSON COLLEGE.

THE past and present students of the Wilson College held a conversazione in the College Hall, Chowpatty, on Tuesday evening, in honour of Dr. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.D., Professor of Chemistry and Biology, who saits home by the next mail, on a well-earned furlough of eighteen months. A large number of European and Native guests were present in response to the invitations of the entertainment committee. The whole gathering presented an exceedingly happy aspect, the enthusiasm of the students being especially manifest. Professor Bhadkamkar, as president of the committee, proved himself simply indefatigable in making the reception worthy of the great recipient.

At 9 p.m., Dr. and Mrs. Alexander entered the hall, and were accorded a very warm welcome by the students and the guests. Dr. Alexander was then conducted to the *dais* by his colleague, Professor Scott, who occupied the chair, and on whose right-hand the guest of the evening was seated.

The proceedings of the evening commenced with several Sanskrit verses, composed for the occasion, followed by a dialogue from two Brahmin members of the college. Mr. Wasavada then gave a spirited recitation from Macaulay, which highly impressed the audience. The hilarity of the occasion was enhanced by the remarkable performances of several European ladies and gentlemen, who cordially joined with the students in doing honour to the departing friend. Miss Douse favoured the gathering with two solos on the piano; Mrs. MacLaren sang two songs, highly appropraite to the occasion, "Will Ye No Come Back Again," and "Home, Sweet Home." Miss Gostling's song was "Should She Upbraid," while Miss Florence Bapty sang an Italian song. Miss Beatrice Gostling gave an amusing recitation, which was fully appreciated. Mr. Kidney rendered several pieces with accompaniments on the piano.

Mr. P. C. Taraporewalla, who was cordially received, spoke as follows in behalf of the students of the college :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—A proposition was moved by Thomas Carlyle in the *Edinburgh Review*, and seconded by Dr. Alexander at the Wilson College, that silence was the eternal duty of man; so that, to be a faithful student of Professor Alexander, I should, as they say at the Christian wedding ceremony, have better held my peace. (Laughter.) But a far greater moralist than Thomas Carlyle has told us that "the mouth speaketh—and the mouth must speak—'out of the fulness of the heart'," and now that my tongue flows out of a heart 'saturated with gratitude, neither James, nor Thomas nor William Alexander can have any fault to find with me. (Applause.) I stand here in a bifold capacity. I have been asked to represant the feelings of the students on the departure of our esteemed Professors. These feelings, I need hardly assure you, do participate in a degree of regret; but this is not the occasion to tune the sombre harp of sorrow, but to strike the staunchless music of our isolated hearts, hearts impressed from day to day with obligations of an indelible nature. Professor Alexander has come to us to enlighten us with the large philanthropy of a medical man, the tender force of a moral preceptor, and the exhaustless knowledge of a really learned man. (Hear, hear.) And the manner in which he has brought this threefold influence to bear on us, has clearly brought it home to us and to all, that deep earnestness and ardent enthusiasm are as much the distinguishing qualities of Professor Alexander as they have been of Thomas Carlyle and Professor Scott. (Applause.) The labor which Dr. Alexander has devoted to preparing elaborate illustrations for demonstrations, the pains he has unflinchingly taken in sketching valuable notes for us, and the cordial readiness with which he has guided us through our practical work,—all these are matters which fill our hearts at the present moment. And, then, the mind which has enlightened us, students, from time to time on such diverse subjects as history, English literature, botany, chemistry, zoology, physical geography, geology, physics, and astronomy,—I say, that prolific mind belongs to a person who has cradled himself all his life-long in the cradle of modesty. (Loud applause.) There is yet another virtue underlying the entire beauty of Dr. Alexander's excellence, and that is his absolute truthfulness in all the three aspects of human activity, his thoughts speaking themselves in his words, and his words realizing themselves in his actions. But there is always some exception or other to the rule, and my truthful professor once said something which was totally opposed to the truth—it was, when he told me that he was not an eloquent man. (Laughter and applause.) In sooth Dr. Alexander is an eloquent man in the broadest and most liberal acceptation of the term. His eloquence does not manifest itself in waging war with words, or in riding some pet-hobby on the brains of other people, or in wasting its breath on the dogmatical or temporal aspect of religions belief. (Laughter.) His eloquence has been felt morning after morning, infusing into the younger generation the true essence of rational religion, embodied in those moral principles which will endure even after the pyramids of Egypt fall. (Applause.) I for one shall ever remember through life that beautiful picture Dr. Alexander once drew of God in the superb harmony of his theistic attributes, and it was not possible for anyone to study the colorus of that picture without adding a new colour to his or her own life. By making us feel the existence of such divine perfection, I candidly tell you he brightened within us the consciousness of our own spiritual being. He held out a hope to us that the dream may become a reality, and that everyone with a conscience within him could be perfect, even as his Almighty Creator in Heaven is perfect. I raised my head from my book to Dr. Alexander, and found that there the dream had become a reality; for the great moral preceptor before me actually possessed those virtues which he had so earnestly, so eloquently commended to us for our most strenuous cultivation. There was a person, and here is the same person, who, by becoming in his own self the example of his precept, had achieved that grand ideal laid down by the author of *Ecce Homo*. Verily, to know Dr. Alexander is religion itself, for to know him is to exalt us far above our own nature, and to open ourselves to a grand and glorious intelligence. (Loud applause.) Let us join with Carlyle in honoring such a man; not an earthly craftsman he, who with heaven-made implement conquers abiding happiness for us.

We shall certainly feel the absence amongst us of one whose immeasurable kindness was our constant privilege, whose soul lent its ear to every cry of ours like as the lotus bares its heart to drink the morning sun. (Applause.) We shall only pray to God that Dr. Alexander may live long to continue in that brightness and holiness which to him is his business of life, and to us, students, a veritable blessing. (Applause.) And now, in wishing *bon-voyage* to Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, let me address my beloved teacher in the words of his favourite poet, Tennyson :

"Wheresoe'er thou move, good luck
Shall fling her Old Shoe after."

(Loud applause.)

Mr. Gokhale having made some remarks, the party then retired for refreshments. The assembly again gathering, Professor H. M. Bhadk

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 40 lakhs offered were allotted, say 28⅛ lakhs to Calcutta, 6 lakhs to Bombay, and 5½ to Madras, at 1s. 2 7-32d., tenders receiving 23 per cent. The rate obtained is 1-32d. above that of the previous Wednesday's regular allotments; but is 1-16th below the higher price obtained for extra sales made meantime. Yesterday ⅛ of a lakh of extra Bills were placed on Bombay at 1s. 2¼d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d.

An advance of 7-8ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 110 1-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was one per cent. higher, at 116. No farther movement of Gold took place; and the market rates of discount were reduced 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2½ per cent., all round. An advance of 1-16th per cent. was attained on 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 7-16. The price of Bar Silver remained at 30 5-16d. per oz., and in New York, the metal was still worth 65 7-8 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent higher, at 4·84⅛ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 101⅛; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·18.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 49s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 38⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp; and Brown Rapeseed at 37⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined yesterday 1-32d., say to 4 11-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4½d. for September-October deliveries; and 4-3-8d. per lb. East Indian Cotton, was 1-32d. lower, thus losing the previous day's advance. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Impoots were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent to 8 3-8 cents per lb.; and December Futures were 12 points lower, at 8·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday have not been wired.

There has been rather more doing in Cotton in our local market to-day by the Mills, which have taken 1,300 bales consisting of 400 Sopur Ginned, at Rs. 186; 200 each of Doraji Ginned, at Rs. 190; and Bengal, at Rs. 154-177½; and 100 each of Karanje, at Rs. 188½; Antoi, at Rs. 201; Jalgaum, at Rs. 182; Mowa, at Rs. 196; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 187 per candy.

A further fall of 1½ inch of rain at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, is reported by the official telegrams from the districts, to hand this morning; but over the rest of the Cotton area, the drought continued and the situation becomes worse daily. At Agra, in the Bengal circle, picking had partially begun.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both remained closed to-day in consequence of the prevalence of epidemic fever in the locality where they are held.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,020 bales.
Wheat	4,035 cwts.
Linseed	3,054 "
Rapeseed	4,040 "
Gingellyseed	575 "
Castorseed	3,427 "
Rice	3,378 "

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of business has been done by the Bazaar, at 1s. 2 7-32d. Demand; but no Merchants' Bills to any extent, have been offered; and the Market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

FREIGHTS are firm, and holders of tonnage are now asking 11s. to 11s. 6d. per ton for November shipment; but no fresh business to speak of has transpired.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 13-16 for Money, and 105¾ for Account for 3½ per Cents., and advanced to 106 3-16 and 106 1-8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed, with Threes quoted at 102.

SHARES.—There has been a steadier feeling in this market to-day and we only note a decline in the shares of 10 Mill Companies, while in 3 there has been an advance at our quotations. In other descriptions we note a decline of Rs. 5 in New Berar Press shares; and of Rs. 4 in Mofussil. Tapti Valley Railway, have declined Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue and Rs. 5, in the second; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	10 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-16
Bar Silver	30 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

920-106-93—In person (a pauper)—Dadabhoy Curvetjee Bhandupwalla vs Sakarbai and others—Nanu and H, and Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

95-5514-96—Craigie L and O—Imperial Bank of Persia vs Fatehchand Khubchand—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fatehally vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.

466-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Moledina and another vs Haridas Sawchand—Little and Co.

232-96—Kharshedjee D Shroff—Goculdass Khooshalchand and others vs Ramgopal Mugniram—K J Mantri.

203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Icharam and another—Mirza H Khan.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Ismail Bawa and others vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

372-96—Bhaishanker and K—Chagpal Jetha vs Vurjeewandas Bhaidas Munnim—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

425-91—Dikshit and D and Little and Co—The Hon'ble the Advocate General and another vs Vussonji Munji and others—Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

337-93—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina vs Abdulla Khan Abdul Reman—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

244-96—Payne G and S—Hirbai vs Mahomed Narsani and others—Hiralal M and M, Thakoredas D and Co.

412-96—In person—Nanabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H Khan.

Postponed Long Causes.

217-95—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.

422-95—Madhowji V—Memon Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhurmaji and another—In person, and S and J.

216-96—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Khandojee vs Ludhabhoy Ebhrahim—Thakordas D and C.

440-94—Crawford B and Co—T S Weir vs Khatizabibi and others—Ardeshir H and D.

605-95—M H Khan—Mugoomull Mewaram and another vs Shewandas Nowmull and others—Madhowjee V.

89-96—M D and Jamsetjee—Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALDAR—September 27, at "Rani-sayer Kothi," Burdwan, the wife of Sukumar Haldar, Deputy Collector, (Settlement Officer), of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANGELO—September 23, at "Laurel Bank," Mussoorie, Lieut General John Anthony Angelo, Retired List, Royal date. Bengal Artillery, in his 71st year.

HILLS—September 26, at 161, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Eliza Colebrooke, widow of Henry Harley Hills, Stock Broker.

THORNHILL—September 17, at Agra, after eleven days' illness, John Thornhill, Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, aged 43.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896.

THE Bombay Health Department and the Drainage Department have been put on a war footing. The emergency long foreseen and predicted has arisen. A threatened outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease has enforced the lesson that it is a false economy to postpone necessary sanitary works until the need of them is actually experienced. The heavy outlay for palliative measures now indispensable will be no inconsiderable addition to the ultimate cost of putting the sanitary condition of Mandvie and the other undrained quarters on a satisfactory footing. It is a premium paid for indulgence in the Oriental luxury of procrastination. At the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday, the Municipal Commissioner in a brief and business-like communication asked sanction for the expenditure of about a lakh of rupees, which the Drainage Engineer and the Health Officer require for the drainage and other sanitary measures in the infected district. We regret to find that the terms of this request seem to exclude provision for the immediate sanitation of other districts, which are in some respects in worse case than Mandvie, with its wider streets and proximity to the sea. If the infection should spread to the other overcrowded localities in the Native Town, the task of dealing with it will be greatly aggravated. It is, therefore, a matter of urgent importance that the districts in question should be at once taken in hand, and made as safe as preventive measures can make them. The steps contemplated and actually in progress in Mandvie leave nothing to be desired. They are marked by thoroughness and a determination to get rid of the invading bacilli by destroying the conditions necessary to their growth. Three hundred and sixty-two manholes are to be constructed in the side streets of the Port Trust Estate, at a cost, including that of cleansing the drains, of over forty thousand rupees, and these will dispose of that possible source of danger. We say advisedly a possible centre, for while it is asserted very positively on the one hand that bubonic fever is due to the emanations from the drains, which have been described as elongated cesspools, on the other hand the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Clarkson, having personally examined the silt dug out, declares it to be detritus washed down from the roads during the monsoon. That testimony confirms the opinion of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and of Mr. James, of the Engineering Department. But all are agreed that it is prudent to carefully disinfect the silt and remove it to the Flats. In addition to this work money is required for disinfectants—which have risen three hundred per cent. above the usual price—and unforeseen charges. The necessary measures were begun in anticipation of sanction, which was readily given by the Standing Committee, for the expenditure of a lakh of rupees. This vote will doubtless be confirmed by the Corporation at the meeting on Monday next.

The Health Officer's report, written as it were on the field of battle, gives a vivid idea of the vigour and resolution with which the work of purifying the infected district is being pressed on in the face of all the obstacles which the habits and the apathy of the inhabitants oppose to measures essential to their own safety. To begin with, all cases of fever are treated as suspected—a safe rule under the circumstances. Cleansing operations are not confined to Mandvie. They are vigorously carried out in other parts of the Native Town. All insanitary conditions are removed as soon as possible from the vicinity of houses; gullies are flushed and disinfected, and rooms where cases of fever have occurred are whitewashed. Persons removed from the affected district are traced, and the same precautions are taken with regard to the houses in which they have taken refuge. The flushing part of the process is carried on with especial difficulties in respect to cases removed to Walkeshwar,—the sacred village on Malabar Hill,—owing to deficiency of water; a deficiency, be it noted, consistent with the water-logging of other parts of the Island by the waste water from Tansa which it is not possible to utilise where it is most needed. It is very difficult just now to induce men and women to enter the service of the Health Department. Fifty bigaries have, however, been engaged, and one hundred and twenty bullock carts with their drivers have been hired. The other wards have been indented upon for special duty in Mandvie. The employés have worked over-hours with great goodwill, and it is to be hoped that the promise of extra payment for extra service will be ratified by the Corporation. We have heard from independent sources that there is great unwillingness to face the risk, really slight, in proximity to possible sources of infection. It may comfort those who have accepted the risk to know that not one of the medical men or nurses who tended the sick in the hospitals at Hong Kong, during the frightful outbreak of 1894, contracted the disease. Of the 300 soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment, who gallantly volunteered to enter the houses in the Chinese quarter and bring out the dead bodies which had been hidden there by the survivors, only twelve succumbed to the peril, great beyond all comparison with any to be apprehended in Mandvie. Of the three hundred men employed in opening up the drains in that quarter, not one has been taken ill. The difficulty of finding sufficient labour to cope with the requirements of other parts of the town, extends also to the materials to put the houses of Mandvie in immediate connection with the drains, as they cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities, though large local firms are endeavouring to meet the sudden demand. Medical men willing to assist in the treatment of the sick are happily not lacking; but as we have before stated, the refusals were not a few. All this shows the policy, and indeed the necessity, of acting with a certain reasonable liberality towards those who are doing excellent service to the Municipality and the public on such occasions. The difficulty experienced in recruiting the personnel, and obtaining material in sufficient quantities makes the cordial co-operation of the Port Trust in the work of flushing drains and inspecting and disinfecting godowns the more valuable.

But as the Health Officer rightly calls to mind, the measures now being taken are only palliative. It is necessary to provide against the recurrence of the present danger by the construction of works decided upon years ago. Dr. Weir recommends the immediate commencement of all the works necessary for the drainage of the Island. The Health Officer's last annual report, of which we give extracts in another column, shows that the subsoil water is perilously near the surface, and is a standing danger to the health of the population. The necessity for the amendment of certain sections of the Municipal Act, which now preventthe ventilation of houses and the construction of gullies being insisted on, is, or ought to be, sufficiently patent. We find chawls five stories high with hundreds of occupants in rooms without any access to the outer air and light, while some of them are built back to back and side to side with other houses of the same description. It will scarcely be credited that the Municipal Act renders inadmissable the evidence of Municipal officers as to the existence of the foulest and most dangerous nuisances on private premises. If a neighbour is not prepared to undergo the worry of instituting a prosecution, there is no redress; the nuisance continues and grows from bad to worse. We are now tasting the bitter fruit of that state of things, and it is quite time to institute a better system. On two points of considerable moment in relation to the efficacy of the measures now in operation Dr. Weir asks for an immediate decision. Is the Health Department to continue to cleanse private properties in Mandvie and elsewhere? The landlords decline to cleanse their own properties; they will neither flush their drains, nor limewash their houses. The tenants refuse to do the work which they hold should be done by the proprietor. If the Health Department does not stretch the provisions of the law—and, in this case, as in some others, "the law is an ass"—all the work done in the cleansing and disinfecting of the road and the gullies is simply thrown away. The house so situated is like the whited sepulchre, all foulness within. The proper thing to do is to instruct the Health Officer to clean all houses dangerous to the inmates and neighbours, and give him whatever indemnity may be required. It is not a time for standing upon ceremony. The second point on which an immediate decision is most reasonably asked for is that of the disposal of the city refuse, which is now heaped up on a plot of ground which reeks with abominations, that will be in no wise lessened by the deposition thereon of all the presumably infected matter removed from the sewers of Mandvie. The Committee appointed by Government will be well advised to urge the vital necessity of dealing promptly with the question of the disposal of the refuse of the city at a safe distance from human habitations.

THAGS and dacoits still exist in India, and the operations of the department, whose duty it is to suppress them, are reported upon with due promptitude. For some time past the reports have not formed particularly thrilling literature, and that of the past official year would be no exception to the recent rule, were it not for the account it contains of an action with the Meos and Merwatis, at Sonkh, in the Muttra district. Extraordinary difficulties had long been experienced in dealing with the dacoits on the borders of the Bhartpur State, but when some short time ago the State came under the control of a British officer, stringent measures were at once taken with a view to putting down dacoity. In the middle of the official year a big dacoity occurred at Gurgaon, and the culprits were traced to a Meo village in Bhartpur. No arrests could be made. This particular village, Naogaon, is known to be the centre of the clique of the twelve Naogawa villages, and has for some time been renowned as the strong hold of a gang of notorious cattle lifters, thieves, and dacoits, who, emboldened by their long-enjoyed immunity from arrest, had become absolutely indifferent to any authority, and a terror to the British Police, who were unable to cross the border in the vicinity of their village with any safety, and also to any of the Bhartpur police, who were not in collusion with them. Colonel Loch, on assuming charge of the State, took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded; and, being determined to have this gang broken up, summoned Thakur Kallian Singh, the newly-appointed Girai Superintendent of Bhartpur, and ordered him to arrest and produce the men required for the Gurgaon burglary within a week on pain of dismissal. Having little active experience Kalian Singh went for assistance to Mallu Khan, an Afghan inspector of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, and asked for help. This was given, and Naogaon was surrounded one morning before daybreak by a force of a hundred and twenty men. A search was made, but without any of the guilty parties being discovered. Mallu Khan, taking command of the party, had every house searched, and a sentry placed in each as it was quitted. Five men were unearthed and captured during the search, but the four most notorious were still undiscovered. The arrangements had, however, been so complete, that it was quite certain that fugitives were in none of the houses; it was also practically certain that they were in the village. All the men, and most of the women, had been examined and sent outside the cordon of police surroundng Naogaon, so the only probability was that they must be disguised or hiding among the few women who remained inside. On arriving at this conclusion, Mallu Khan sent some sepoys to fetch down some ten or twelve women, who were sitting on a roof near by, apparently watching all that was going on. All but four of these came down at once on being called, but these four refused to move. Suspicion being thus raised, someone said he was sure they were men, on which the four, throwing off the *chadars*, in which they were enveloped, sprang at the constables with drawn swords, and taking them by surprise, tumbled them all down the narrow staircase on which they were standing, and then by jumping from roof to roof avoided immediate arrest. They were, however, unable to escape. Some of the sepoys by running along the roads below prevented them from jumping down, while others followed them on the roof-tops. They in vain tried several plans for further concealing themselves, and when finally cornered, fought desperately to avoid arrest. They were caught, but unfortunately the captor with their prisoners halted in a baniya village the following night, and while they were resting, the Meos collected two thousand men and surrounded them. Mulla Khan was the only man of the lot who stood to his post, defending the prisoners who were confined in a temple, until he was cut down and left for dead. So seriously injured was he, that his retirement was necessary, but he was made the recipient of due honours, and granted a pension equal to the full pay of his appointment.

DACOITIES in India are much less numerous than they were, though the past year is marked by an increase over the previous twelve months—Central India and Hyderabad being conspicuous in this respect. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to notice that the value of the property said to have been stolen fell from Rs. 3,07,788 to Rs. 2,17,858, that is, on an average, from Rs. 791 to Rs. 486 in each case. All Agencies had a share in this improvement. The number of persons supposed to have been concerned in the dacoities reported, was 5,469, as against 4,835 in 1894, showing an increase of 634. Of the Central India cases the bulk occurred in Bhopal, where there were forty-one. Of these 33 were committed upon villages, and the remainder on travellers on the high road. The dacoits were Hindus, Gonds, and Bagris by caste, and they were armed with muskets, guns, swords, knives, clubs, and sticks. They were partly on foot and partly mounted. In one case they had a pony. On one occasion the dacoits wore black and white coats and dhotis, and in the other black coats. In one instance they muffled up their faces and beat two persons. In one case the dacoits were boys and females. One of the dacoities was committed by Lakha Bagri, a proclaimed offender. In a Gwalior case, the dacoits, a much mixed gang as regards caste, were armed with guns, muskets, firelocks, double-barrelled guns, pistols, swords, cudgels, clubs, sticks, bows, and arrows. In another case they blindfolded the complainant and tied him to a tree. In two instances they playfully burnt the complainant's body, and in the other they burnt the fore-fingers of one of the female inmates of the house. They also threatened the complainant's mother and sister with a naked sword. In Hyderabad the dacoities were devoid of interest, being ordinary, though wholesale robberies, the only touch of the romantic in the robbers' operations being the humour they displayed in disguising themselves in the uniform of sepoys of the Hyderabad Contingent and of policemen.

THE weekly vital statistics issued by the Health Officer of Bombay show that the total number of deaths during the week ending Tuesday last was 720. This number is close upon 200 in excess of the average of the corresponding period of the past five years, and serves to show how extraordinarily unhealthy is the present season. The outbreak at Mandvie is not wholly responsible for the increase. Fatal cases of fever of all varieties have leapt up from 121 to 255; but there are increases of 23 in the deaths from affections of the respiratory organs; and in various other less important affections it is not necessary to specify. In Mandvie during the week the deaths from fevers numbered 66, Dongri coming next with 24, Umarkhady following with 18; Chuckla, 13; Khumbarwada, 12; and Mazagon, 11. The Fort, Esplanade, Colaba and Walkeshwar have been remarkably free from fever, but elsewhere it has been prevalent to some degree.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, has been appointed to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for eighteen days.

MR. G. MCCORKELL, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for nineteen days, during which Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., on relief at Satara, by Mr. S. Tagore, I.C.S., will act for him.

THE following appointments have been made:—Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, on the departure, on privilege leave of Mr. T. S. Hamilton, I.C.S., Mr. Hamilton, on return, from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana; and Mr. J. D. S. Fitz-Maurice, I.C.S., on relief, by Mr. Hamilton, to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

MR. C. W. CHITTY, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge, Court, of Small Causes, Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. E. CLEMENTS, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Satara and Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

MR. J. L. JENK

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Jockey Club Stakes of ten thousand sovereigns, run at New Market, to-day :—

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Persimmon ... 1
Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto 2
Mr. Houldsworth's Laveno..... 3

THE MASHONA RISING.

Latest advices from Mashonaland state that Colonel Alderson's column has completely routed the rebels in the Mazoe district, and quelled the rising there.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Reuter's Agency is informed that no advance of the Nile Expedition beyond Dongola is contemplated this year, the state of the Egyptian finances rendering it impossible.

British and Egyptian Officers will administer the whole Province of Dongola and organize a police force.

An Egyptian Brigade will remain at Korti, and Debbeh, which will be permanently garrisoned, and armed steamers will patrol the river.

Colonel Rundle, D.S.O., will probably be appointed Commandant at Dongola.

No British troops will remain at the front with the exception of machine gunners and engineers.

The railway will be completed to Kaibar whence stern wheel steamers will ply to open water.

THE CASE OF MAJOR WATTS.

Major Watts, who was placed under arrest for hanging the Chief Sekoni, has been acquitted and returned to duty.

THE BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The British Revenue Returns for the last quarter show a decrease of £365,129 as compared with the same period last year.

FRANCE AND ITALY SETTLING THEIR DIFFERENCES.

France and Italy have concluded a settlement of their differences regarding Tunis. This removes a grave cause of discord between the two countries.

FEARFUL HURRICANE ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

A fearful hurricane has taken place on the Atlantic Coast of America, especially in Georgia and Florida. One hundred people have been killed, and immense damage done.

FATAL FIRE AT A MUSIC HALL.

A music hall, at Aberdeen, took fire, last night, and a panic ensued among the audience, thirty-six of whom were injured in the crush and three killed.

DISASTROUS BOAT ACCIDENT.

A boat, belonging to H. M. S. Satellite, has capsized off the coast of Alaska. The First Lieutenant and six men were drowned.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 1.

The Educational Conference continued its sitting to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham presiding. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was again present.

Mr. Greenwood read a paper of Mr. John Wallace, on Primary Education. The paper was divided into three parts. The present condition of technical training in India of Indian and European workmen when compared showed that the latter were undoubtedly superior, and there are some training schools which don't turn out the sort of workmen we require in India. The workmen are full of excuses. The Government ought to assist in the technicol training of workmen.

Mr. Modak read a paper on manual training. He said that in India there is a great need of this kind, while in Europe and America it is absolutely necessary. In Ahmednagar we are extremely successful in our training school.

Dr. Thomson, reading a paper on manual training in primary and secondary schools, said the subject of manual training was receiving more and more attention every day. Children should be given first good education. The Poona Victoria Technical Training School is a good school. In Poona, and in every one of these training schools, drawing and carpentery ought to be compulsory subjects.

The subject was left open for discussion.

Mr. Engel said in Germany carpenters who go through a seven years' course of primary education are worse off.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia said that we should adopt Mr. Wallace's system of manual training, which must go side by side with primary education, and that manual work is part of the work of all schools in England.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, in closing the remarks, said that Mr. Wallace's suggestion that the three R's could be altogether dispensed with, was not in accordance with the experience of European countries or with the practice of their new industrial rival in the Far East and Japan. The knowledge of those indispensable instruments of education was everywhere recognised as making a man intelligent and sensible. A mill-owner in Bombay informed him that an instructed hand could do twice as much work as the illiterate one. Mr. Kirkham eulogised the work of Dr. Thomson, and the good fortune of the Poona Municipality.

The Governor was a most attentive listener to the whole of the discussion on technical education, and appeared to be deeply interested.

Mr. Deshmukh said that learning English for upwards of three years is sufficient, for the practical acquisition of French or German methods of learning the English in vogue since the time of Howard were very thorough, and certainly did result in attaining very perfect knowledge. Regards Government Standards they must be taken in connection with the very considerable latitude allowed by the Inspectors to intelligent school managers. There was an interesting case of the Parsee Girls' school in Poona in the paper on Anglo-Vernacular standards and text-books. He advocated the raising of the Standards of the lower schools, and deprecated the constant changing of the standard text-books.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, in summing up the debate, made some interesting remarks of a general kind. He said that the complaints that questions and answers in Standard Fourth had to be in English, raised the question of how long it ought to take to learn the living language by boys in Standard Four, which desired to follow European standard, and this had been disallowed, but the matter was not yet finally settled. Mr. Kirkham concluded by referring to the great importance in the teaching of the living languages by recognising the fact that pronunciation of words was different, and gave several illustrations.

The Conference again meets to-morrow.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 1.

The meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. There were six races on the card, and the fields were good, the finishing being exciting. The Winners' Handicap was won by Brandy, who ran well for such a long distance as two miles. In the Kirkee Cup success was made a hot favourite, but was beaten on the post by Taisseer. Thanks were due to Mr. Tom LeMesurier, and his able assistant, Mr. Pallonjee, for bringing the meeting off successfully, and without any hitch. His Excellency the Governor, H. R. H. the Prince of Teck, and a large number of spectators were present. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes."—Rs. 700. For all Arabs and C B's that have started at the meeting and not won. Weights—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 10 a. m., or soon after the day before the race. Entrance—Rs. 30, to close and name at 8 a. m., the day before the race. Half-forfeit if struck out by 4 p. m. on the day of the publication of the Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Col P K L Beaver's cb ch h Faust, 8st 6lbs, Robinson..... 1
H H the Rao of Cutch's b ch h Legacy, 8st 11lbs, Aga S Shah 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a h Martaban, 10st 7lbs, Greenhalgh, also ran : Hankow, Native 3

Betting : 1½ to 1 against Faust and Legacy ; 3 to 1 Martaban ; and 6 to 1 Hankow.

A good start. Legacy was leading, Hankow coming next, and Faust lying last. At the end Martaban came up, but could not carry weight, and a great race ensued for home between Legacy and Faust. The latter won by a length, one and a-half length separating the second and third. Time—1 min. 55 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Ghorpuri Stakes."—Rs. 600. A selling race for all Arabs. Weights—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. ; 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 800. Allowances.—Maidens 10lbs. Entrance—Rs. 50, to close at 8 a.m. the day before the race, selling price must be stated in the entry. Distance 7 Furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's ch a h Red Jacket, 8st 3lbs, Southall..... 1
Mr Johnson's b k a gal President, 8st 11lbs, Kamad 2
Mr Akerman's b a gal Winner, 8st 3lbs, Robinson 3

Also ran : Claymore, 7st 7lbs ; Sterling, 8st 3lbs ; Manilla, 7st 7lbs ; and Gwarry, 8st 3lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Winner and Sterling ; 2 to 1 President, Gwarry, and Red Jacket ; 4 to 1 Manilla ; and 5 to 1 Claymore.

An even start. President got ahead, with Winner and Gwarry in the centre, Red Jacket and Sterling lying last. At the bend all were running in line, except President, who was leading. At the distance Red Jacket with great force came up, and won the race by two lengths ; three lengths dividing the second and third. Time—1 min. 39½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 1,000 out of which the second received Rs. 150 and the third Rs. 50. For all Galloways that have started at the Meeting. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 10 a. m. or soon after the day before the race. Forced for winners during the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 60. (winners of closed and Selling Races excepted), optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 30. To close at 8 a. m. the day before the race. Half-forfeit if struck out by 4 p. m. on the day of the publication of the Handicap. Distance—1½ Mile.

Akerman's b ch gal Sweet Vernal, 9st 5lbs, Robinson 1
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Alexandria, 8st 6lbs, Gibb 2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Kavakib, 7st 9lbs..... 3

Also ran : Roxana, Owner ; Rough Diamond, Smith ; Squire, Greenhalgh ; Solicitor, Ebrahim ; and Humayoon, Kamad.

Betting : 1½ against Sweet Vernal ; 2 to 1 Roxana and Rough Diamond ; 4 to 1 Solicitor ; 5 to 1 Alexandria, Squire, and Kavakib ; and 8 to 1 Humayoon.

Solicitor jumped off with a clear lead, Sweet Vernal and Alexandria lying in the rear. At the mile post Humayoon was ahead in the field, and cutting his pace nicely till half-mile, where Rough Diamond came and beat the leader. At the end, however, Alexandria forged his head, and was appearing to win, but Sweet Vernal came up and challenged him, winning by a length ; two lengths lying between second and third. Time—2mins. 54½ secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap."—Rs. 1,100 out of which the second received Rs. 100. For all Arab and C. B. winners during the meeting. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 10 a. m. or soon after the day before the race. Forced for the winners of the Poona Derby, the Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate and the Governor's Cup at an entrance of Rs. 100 and winners of all other races during the Meeting at an entrance of Rs. 60 (winners of Galloway Pony Closed and Selling Races excepted) Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. To close at 8 a. m. the day before the race. Half forfeit if struck out by 4 p m on the day of the publication of the Handicap. Distance—2 Miles.

Mr Powell's ch a h Brandy, 8st 6lbs, Robinson 1
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas, 9st 5lbs, Aga S Shah 2
Colonel Beaver's ch cb gelg Chili, 9st 8lbs, Greenhalgh 3

Betting : 2 to 1 on Chili ; 2 to 1 against Ladas ; and 5 to 1 Brandy.

At the start Ladas took the lead, Brandy being second, and Chili last. This order was maintained till they came past the Grand Stand, where Brandy came up and increased his pace, running fifteen lengths ahead of Ladas, who was overtaken by Chili, but he could not keep pace. At the home turn, however, Ladas challenged Brandy. The latter was in great distance, and won the race easy, Chili being nowhere. Time—3mins. 57½secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Kirkee Cup."—Rs. 900 out of which the second receives Rs. 100. The third saves his entrance. For all ponies that have started at the meeting. Forced for winners during the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 50. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 30. To close at 8 a. m. the day before the race. Half-forfeit if struck out before 4 p. m. on the day of the publication of the Handicap. Weights—Handicap to be published at 10 a. m. or soon after the day before the race. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr Fahid bin Saib's b a p Taisseer, 8st 13lbs, Gibbs..... 1
Aga S Shah's b a p Success, 9st 13lbs, Robinson 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's c a p Successor, 8st 5lbs, Ebrahim..... 3

Also ran : Here, 10st. 8lbs. ; Dollie Varden, 10st. 7lbs. ; Ringleader, 9st. 7lbs. ; Burzoo, 8st. 4lbs. ; Hudban, 7st. 9lbs. ; Prince Karl, 7st. 6lbs. ; and Toby, 7st. 1lb.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Dollie Varden and Success ; 4 to 1 Ringleader ; 5 to 1 Successor ; 6 to 1 Taisseer and Burzoo ; 7 to 1 Toby ; 8 to 1 Hudban ; and 10 to 1 the rest.

A good start. Prince Karl took the lead, Hudban and Burzoo being in close attendance, the rest running in a line. At the home turn, Success increased his pace, and took the lead, but at the post Taisseer came up and beat the favourite by a length, a length separating the second and third. Time—1min. 41secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Wind-up Stakes."—Rs.500 to first. A Selling Race for Arabs 13-3 and under. W. I. Weight—Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 1500 to carry 10st ; 5lbs allowed for every Rs. 200 below Rs. 1500. Lowest selling price Rs. 500. Allowances.—Weight for Inches. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance.—½ mile. Entrance—Rs. 20 to constitute starting declarations to be in the box at the Grand Stand by 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

Aga S Shah ch a g Russian, 9st 9lbs, Aga S Shah 1
H H the Chief of Khagal's b a g Gift, 7st, Native..... 2

Also ran : Memory, 8st 13lbs ; Hinjas, 8st 2lbs ; Hilal, 7st 8lbs ; Haughty Boy, 7st 10lbs ; and Phillips, 7st 5lbs.

Betting : 5 to 4 on Russian ; 2 to 1 against Memory ; 3 to 1 Hinjas and Haughty Boy ; and 10 to 1 Hilal.

A good start. Russian took the lead, and was never caught. He beat Haughty Boy by a length. At the scale Haughty Boy was disqualified owing to over-weight of lbs, and the second place was given to Gift. Time—55secs.

CALCUTTA AND THE BUBONIC FEVER SCARE.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 1.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, held this evening, the Officiating Chairman informed the Commissioners that according to their instructions the Health Officer here had taken vigorous steps to cleanse the dirtiest and most congested part of the town, namely, Bura Bazar. Two hundred coolies and sixty carts had been engaged in addition to the existing cleansing establisment. He would write to Government to-morrow that the Commissioners were prepared to spend any amount of money if they found that it was necessary to do so.

In answer to a question put by the Commissioner, the Chairman said that Dr. Dutt, who had been sent from here to Bombay as Special Analyst to examine the patients suffering from the so-called bubonic fever, had written to Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, saying that he had not been able as yet to discover any bubonic bacteria in the blood of the patients.

THE HEALTH OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief was able to attend the Council meeting, and is doing well now.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Legislative Council meeting, to-day, the three Bills affecting the Punjab and the Central Provinces were passed into law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers introduced a Bill to amend the law regarding Government and other provident funds. The object of the Bill was first to provide payment to representatives of deceased depositors of amounts at credit without production of probate or letters of administration, or succession certificate, if the amount does not exceed a certain sum as in the case of a deposit in the Government Savings Banks ; secondly, to protect such moneys from attachment by Civil Courts. The Bill applies first to the Government and Railway Provident Funds, but provides for extension of provisions to other provident funds established for the benefit of employees by other local authorities.

The Council then adjourned to the 15th instant.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE WELSH REGIMENT
BEAT
THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

THIS match, which is the second round of the tournament, was played off yesterday afternoon. The Durhams, who were playing a man short, made a very plucky fight of it for the first half of the game, but fell to pieces in the latter part. The loss of Rowing, their best three-quarter, was severely felt. The odds of 14 against 15 began to tell towards the end, and the Welsh were able to score a bloodless victory from the Poona representatives.

Before giving the details of the play, it will be well to criticize briefly the individual merits of the various players who distinguished themselves in the game. For the Durhams, their halves, Kelly and Reid, were specially smart on the ball, and prevented their opponents from feeding their three-quarters. Kitchen, at back, was very sound, but at times he was a bit wild in trying to stop the rushes of the Welsh forwards. For the back division Gessing and Robb were the most conspicuous, while forwards, Iremonger, Gallager and Trimuilty, did good service for their side. The Welshmen who shone most were Climo, Richards, Foster and Manuel behind the scrum ; while forwards, Jones, Brandreth, McCartie and Baldwin and Daly, are deserving of special mention. There was only a slight breeze blowing up the ground, so the choice of stations did not make such a material difference as on Monday last. The Durhams having won the toss, elected to play with the wind, and at five minutes past five Jones kicked off for the Welsh from the Cooperage end. The ball was well returned by the Durhams back into touch. Several scrums took place in the centre, but eventually the Welsh gained ground with a neat passing run of their three-quarters. Off-side being given against the Durhams, the Welsh forwards charging the ball down, it was worked down to the lower side of the ground. After several scrums in that part of the field the Durhams had to touch down in self-defence. The Durhams' forwards from the return dribbled the ball up, but Climo saved by kicking into touch behind, and caused the Durhams to act on the defensive. When the ball was kicked out play took place in the middle of the ground, with several loose scrums in succession. Watts now had a run, but was well stopped by Kitchen. The Durham halves were playing up very well, and the Welsh back division had no chance of getting away. Soon after this, however, the Welsh dribbled down and Foster got in. The place which was at a difficult angle failed ; it was a good kick, but lacked direction. A lot of tight play then followed, the ball being kept in the centre. The Durham forwards at this period of the game were playing very strong, and were well on the ball. A fast loose game in the centre of the ground now took place, neither side being able to get away. The Durhams now claimed a free kick for offside, but the place, which was an excellent shot, fell short. On the ball being taken out the Durhams got the ball back again, and attacked the Welsh quarters. A series of punting exchanges then took place, followed by several scrums, the ball travelling back and across the ground very fast. An off-side was then given to the Welsh, the ball going behind, and the whistle sounded for half-time.

The score now stood : The Welsh one try to nil.

Play was re-commenced at 5-40 ; Iremonger kicking off for the Durhams, the Welsh returning to the lower side of the ground. The Welsh three-quarters then brought the ball across, and Climo punted behind the Durham line. On the ball coming out Mannuel, who had secured, tried a drop at goal, but the ball fell short, and a series of dropkicks followed. The Welsh had the best of the exchanges, and the scrum was formed in Durham 25. From a pass-out Mannuel secured, and running round grounded the ball behind the posts. Jones took the kick, which was successful, the Welsh thus scoring their first goal. The Durhams seemed to become disorganized after this, and Foster from a loose scrum secured the ball and got behind the place. The kick was successful, and the Welsh stood two goals and one try to nil. With ten minutes more to play the Welsh penned their opponents. The ball being forced up into the Durham's twenty-five, Daly rushed the ball through and secured another try for the Welsh, the place kick being successful. On the ball being brought out play took place in the centre, but the Welsh were not to be denied, and working the ball up, M'Cartie rushed the ball through again and another goal was obtained. Directly after just before the call of time McCartie got in again and Jones placed the goal. The whistle now sounded for cessation of hostilities. The Welsh leaving off the victors by four goal and two tries or 26 points to *nil*. From a spectator's point of view, the game was a disappointing one, as from the good fight the Durhams made in the first half a close finish might have been reasonably expected. The Welsh, however, lasted the longer, and towards the end fairly ran away, with the opponents.

The following were the teams :—

DURHAMS.		WELSH REGT.
Kitchen	back	Climo
Robb, Duker, Gessing	¾ backs	Richards, Foster, Manuel
Kelly, Reid	½ backs	Watts, Marnie
Lieut Iremonger, Lieut McPherson, Gallager, Sutcliffe, Smith, Trimuilty, Kirkup, Lynch	Forwards	Mr Brandworth, Mr J nes, Mr Span, Daly, McCartie, Pugsley, Burge, Baldwin

Rowing was absent, being ill.

There will be a game, this evening, between the 40th Field Battery, R. A., and A. Gymkhana team. The following will play for the Gymkhana :—

Full back—B. J. Jones.

Three-quarter backs—D. F. Vines, E. McCausland, and W. H. Cole.

Half-backs—L. H. Hudson, and W. Beaumont.

Forwards—F. C. Remington, P. R. Caded, A. A. Economo, W. M. Farewell, W. Gale, H. M. Shewan, V. E. Booth, G. H. Richardson, and T. D. Moore.

"THE Acting Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company," writes the "Eastern Guardian," "has made the liberal concession of allowing those of our associates, who will have to travel over 100 miles on that line, to be present at the anniversary meeting in Madras on the 7th October, to purchase return tickets at single fares. We are very glad to believe that this will increase the attendance of up-country associates at our meeting in the Victoria Hall on Foundation Day, and Mr. H. C. West deserves our best thanks for so kindly meeting our request in the matter. Associates who wish to avail themselves of this concession should at once communicate with our general secretary. Or those who belong to circles, can give in their names to the local secretaries, so that these officers can send them into the Head Office."

MR. F. A. SPENCER, Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 11th October, while Mr. W. S. Mangan is appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Spencer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Civil Service of Bengal intend entertaining Mr. Cotton at dinner before his departure for Assam. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy will preside.

AN outbreak of glanders has occurred among the horses of the 16th Lancers at Lucknow.

THE case against Mrs. Twisdale, which concluded on Monday, has ended in the acquittal of the accused lady, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty by a majority of six to one upon two charges and unanimously upon the third.

A HALF squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry will march from Nowgong, on October 10th, for Asansol, whence they will rail into Calcutta, arriving there on December 5th. They are detailed for escort and orderly duty in Calcutta during the cold weather.

A GRAIN riot more serious than that recently reported from Cawnpore, occurred at Agra, on Sunday evening, the baniyas' shops being attacked by mobs of destitute people. In the course of the disturbances one man was killed and several more are reported to have been injured.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. C. W. Burn, I.C.S., of enteric fever, on the 26th instant, at Srinagar. Mr. Burn, who joined the Service in 1889, belonged to the Central Provinces Commission. He served for two years and a-half as Under-Secretary to the local Administration, and was then posted as Deputy Commissioner to Damoh, a charge of exceptional difficulty, as that district has suffred more severely than perhaps any other from the scarcity that has afflicted the north of the Provinces. In this appointment he fully sustained the reputation he had won in the Secretariat. His health, however, suffered, and he had proceeded on short leave to Kashmir to recruit when attacked by the illness which has ended fatally. Mr. Burn leaves a widow and one child. He was a fine athlete, and one of the best golfers in India.

THE yield of the income tax in the Punjab for last year is satisfacsory. The total yield for this Province was Rs. 12,98,065, or not far off the 13 lakhs, which it was estimated in 1894 that the tax might in time reach : the increase in the year's collections was Rs. 16,000, almost all of which occurred in the income controlled by the collectors. There was a decrease in the amount collected in Delhi city, owing to the depression in trade and trade disputes, and Mr. Thorburn reports unfavourably upon the assessments of the tahsildars in the Rawalpindi district. Perphaps the most pleasing item in the report is the small cost of collection which stands at a little over 1 per cent. on the amount collected, while in Bengal the percentage of charges on receipts is 3·9.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes Archbishop Colgan's appeal to the Roman Catholics of Ireland and England on behalf of his extensive diocese in Madras. In the course of it His Grace remarks :—"Now, the great question to be settled is—as Dr. Mayer puts it—are we to reduce the monthly allowances to our priests from £2 to £1 10s. ? And then, how is a priest, who has to visit 20 villages, and pay for his bullocks and bandy, to live ? And yet these priests are fine young men from Ireland, England, and from other countries of Europe."

IN consequence of the Agra Banias further raising the prices of food grains hungry mobs attached the grain marts on Sunday evening and Monday. Looting and rioting, followed, during which several men were injured and one died. Mr. Conybeare, the District Magistrate, was promptly on the scene and did his utmost to restore order. Flour is now selling at seven seers for a rupee and much distress prevails.

A MIFTARY medical board having declared Dr. G. King, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, calcutta, to be fit for further service. A recommendation has gone from the local Government to the Government of India for the grant to Dr. King of one year's extention.

A SINGULAR epidemic of cholera has broken out in Umballa Aistrict. All through the hot weather except for isolated cases the district has been free of cholera, but now in a village called Khairpur Dangrati, halfway between the townlets of Morindsa and Kurali, with a population of not more than three hundred, in a few days there has been eighty-eight seizures and sixty-four deaths. The disease has ravaged this village and this alone up to date. The officiating Civil Surgeon and staff are striving hard to combat this singular outbreak in an otherwise healthy district.

THE Simla Polo Tournament began on Monday at Annandale, two games being played. The Viceregal Staff team consisting of Captains Pechell and Morley and Lord George Morroy played the Patiala second team, composed of Heera Singh, Pretem Singh, and Chanda Singh. In the first chukker the game was fairly even. Patiala scoring one subsidiary just before the bell rang. The second and third chukkers were very onesided. The Patials team eventually winning by eight goals and three subsidiaries to *nil*. The second game was between the 18th Hussars (Captain Burnett and Lieutenants Wood and Cafe) ; and The World (Captain Smith, 12th B. C. ; Lieutenant Annesley and Lieutenant Brotherhood). The 18th played in fine form all through, winning by nine goals and five subsidiaries to one goal. They are very well mounted and should be in the final. The British Infantry team (Colonel Ridley, Major Sherston, and Captain Stuart) play the Patiala Chail team, and the 18th Bengal Lancers (Colonel Richardson and (Captains Grimston and Swanston) play Lucknow Captain Dallas and Lieutenant McEwen, 16th Lancers, and Lieutenant Barlow, Essex Regiment.)

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal in which the Secretary refers the local Government to his letter of the 10th July 1895, wherein fears were expressed that the plague might find its way to Calcutta, and calling upon the local Government to take such precautionary measures as would affectually keep the dreaded scourge out of this city. The Committee now notice with extreme concern the announcement in the papers of the appearance bubonic plague at Bombay, and need not remind the Government of its fatal character, nor of the ravages it has caused wherever it has made its appearance. Calcutta, say the committee, is closely connected with the ports of the Indo-Chinese peninsula as well as with the China ports, and they consider that the time has now come to appeal to the Government to take precautions to prevent the importation of this plague. An outbreak of such a plague must in the opinion of the committee be a misfortune beyond the power or capacity of the Municipal corporation to deal with, and they, therefore, urge upon Government the advisability of taking steps to guard Calcutta against the importation of the disease, and also the advisability of precautions to meet it should it make its appearance.

EXCEPT as regards the expenditure on public works, which was again inadequate, the administration of local affairs during 1895-96 by the Salem District Board, remarks the Madras Government showed a further improvement and continued to be satisfactory.

CHOLERA has shown a peculiar freak in the Umballa district. During the hot weather, except for some isolated and grouped cases in the Jagadhri tahsil, into which cholera had been brought down by raftsmen from a village at the foot of the Mussoorie range, the district has been fairly free from cholera ; but now at quite the other side of the district, towards the Sutlej, cholera has appeared as an open sore in one particular village called Khairpur Dangrati, a small village half way between the townlets of Morinda and Kurali. The population is probably not more than 200 or 300, but in a few days (up to the 23rd instant) there were 88 seizures and 64 deaths. The disease has ravaged this village, and this alone up to date. The Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dr. Fatteh Chand, is with his staff attempting to cope with this interesting case of cholera, which has broken out like a boil on the surface of an otherwise healthy district.

DEFINITE proposals, writes the *Pioneer*, are at last being made to the Travancore Durbar with regard to the extention of the South Indian Railway into the Travancore State. This line, runs from Madras to Tinevelly, the headquarters of the southernmost district of the Madras Presidency. Here the Railway ends, and the adjoining Travancore State is totally innocent of any means of travelling more advanced than the boat or the bullock-cart. For some time two alternative Railway lines have been proposed. Both of these start from Tinnevelly ; but one runs to the capital of Travancore, ahd Trevandrum, which is situated on the south part of the west sea coast ; while the other would run to Quilon, an undeveloped port of North Travancore. The former line would be the easier of construction and the cheaper of the two, for its course is over comparatively easy ground ; but the Travancore Durbar was not favourable to this project ; and alleged that the connection of Trevandrum with Tinnevelly would not be profitable, for Trevandrum, though the capital, was in no wise a business centre. The Durbar accordingly favoured the line to Ruilon, which it contended would pass through the richest parts of Travancore. While there was a great deal in this plea, local political considerations seem to have played no small part in the matter. In Trevandrum Brahmin influence, with its innumerable ramifications, holds undisputed sway, and the ruling class apprehends that with the advent of a railway inconvenient innovations would come into play. Indeed the Travancore Durbar was not overanxious to have either line. A great deal of correspondence on the subject was however carried on with the British authorities, and as a result the Government of India have directed the Madras Government to inquire of the Travancore Durbar if it is prepared to accede to the following terms with regard to the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway—103 miles in extent.

A NATIVE correspondent writes :—Some time ago a labourer, while tilling the soil in Raneegunge, discovered about twenty earthen models of human heads. The figures are at present in Police Custody.

THE results of the Higher Examinations held by the Calcutta University in Medicine this year were sadly disappointing. There was one candidate for Honours in the Medicine degree, and two for the M. D., but all of them failed.

A LADY travelling by "dandy" the other week from "Chael" the Maharana of Dholepore's summer residence, to Simla whilst resting on the way under a shady nook was attacked by a swarm of hornets and stung severely on the neck, face, and hands. The lady in great pain and thoroughly frightened ran down the khud leading to a dangerous precipice and would inevitably have gone over the edge had it not been for the plucky intervention of a passing coolie, who, on the very edge caught the lady in his arms and held her there though the hornets which were following in swarms kept on stinging the brave fellow. That her rescuer was rewarded by the lady for his timely and plucky service goes without saying.

THE Madras Government holds out a sort of threat to the Tanjore Municipal Council. In its review of the Administration Report, the Government remarks :—The administration of the Municipality during the year under review cannot be considered at all satisfactory. The collections of the current demand, though somewhat better than in the previous year, were bad, and those of arrears were very much worse. The private scavenging agency did not make any material progress, the registration of vital statistics continued to be imperfect, and there has been but very slight, if any, improvement in the conduct of affairs. For this, however, the present Chairman cannot be held responsible as he has been so very recently elected that there has been sufficient time for him to put the administration of the municipality on a satisfactory footing. Under these circumstances and in the hope that the Chairman will make every effort to improve the administration of affairs generally, and particularly in the points mentioned above, the Government will await the receipt of the report for the current year before deciding on the question of giving effect to the warnings conveyed in G. Os., Nos. 1202 M., dated 4th September 1894, and 1477 M., dated 12th September 1895.

AT Caulfield, with a starting machine worked by Mr. T. O. Inglis, a slight *contretemps* occurred : one of the field charged into the ropes, and by so doing detached and pulled the trigger attachment which releases the fall. The result was a very disorderly dismissal, as the gate did not go up altogether, the horse's head holding it down. With Mr. Carandini's machine, so far as is known, this accident could not have happened, as the only means of releasing the gate is pulling the laayard on the starting side.

THE *Imperial Gazette* publishes the text of the speech in which the Kaiser proposed the toast of the Fifth Army Corps at a parade dinner at Gorlitz. Referring to the part taken by the Tsar in the parade he said, "I must express my joyful recognition that it should have been vouchsafed to the Fifth Army Corps to appear in such splendid order before my beloved neighbour and cousin, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. We all remain under the charm of the fresh and youthful figure of the Knightly Emperor, and his form floats before our eyes as he rode past at the head of his illustrious father's regiment. He thought the war-lord of the mightiest army would nevertheless only permit his troops to be employed in the service of civilization and in the protection of peace. In complete accord with myself his efforts tend to bring together the peoples of the European Continent, to assemble them upon a basis of common interest, to safeguard our holiest possessions. I empty my glass with the wish that this Army Corps may in future, in the eager strenuous work of peace, bring forth fruits similar to those born to-day."

LORD LONDONDERRY, speaking the other day says that the action of the Government in releasing four dynamiters from sentences of penal servitude for life, which had not been explained, was a step which excited feelings of disapprobation and disapproval. If the attempts of those dynamiters had been successful perhaps thousands might have been done to death, to say nothing of the destruction of property. No punishment was too severe for men who attempted to perpetrate such outrages. Mr. Asquith was requested, almost with threats, to release those men, but resolutely refused, and his refusal was heartily approved by both parties. He called on the leaders of the Unionist party to take the earliest opportunity of explaining their conduct in the matter. In reply the Home Secretary says that he had directed a special inquiry by eminent professional men as to the health of the dynamite prisoners, and indicated at the time in the Commons that their report might enforce the duty of releasing some of the prisoners on medical grounds. Careful consideration of opinions had led to the conviction that it was his duty, in accordance with the practice of his predecessors, to order the release of the four prisoners on the ground of the probable effect of continued imprisonment upon their health. The Home Secretary adds that on similar reports reaching him concerning any prisoner whatever he would, following the rule of the Home Offices act in a similar manner. The English press recapitulates the crimes of the men concerned and asks when did this sudden change commence in their health. If a criminal, the *Times* observes, is condemned to imprisonment for planning the death of hundreds of innocent people, we do not demand his release because he is not exactly healthy in gaol. It is no business of the State to deal with the organisers of murder plots as though they were patients at a German health resort.

A MATCH for ££50 a side and the professional sculling championship of the world between James Stanbury of New South Wales, the holder, and Jacob Gandaur of Canada was rowed on Monday from Putney to Mortlake. Stanbury led, but was soon passed by the Canadian, and subsequently made several attempts to foul. At length he effected a slight bump, Gandaur being however in his own water. Afterwards the Canadian went ahead and won by several hundred yards in 23 minutes and one second. Stanbury claimed the race on the foul, but the claim was promptly rejected.

THE Spanish Minister of Marine has decided to purchase in Scotland for the Spanish navy an ironclad of 10,500 tons, a cruiser of 6,500 tons, and two torpedo boat destroyers. A cruiser of 1,500 tons having a speed of 20 knots will also be built in England.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS OF MORTALITY.

ON enquiry, last evening, it was ascertained that there has been no material change in the situation. There were eighteen fresh cases—a slight increase on the previous day's record—and five deaths. A patient from Goa Street, Frere Road, was removed to the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road. Complaints are made that in several cases the friends of patients brand the affected glands contrary to the advice of the doctors and thus spoil the chances of recovery. The boy who was seen at Chinch Bunder by Dr. Dutt died in the evening. The Health Department wish all fresh cases to be treated by their doctors, but people generally prefer to call in private practitioners, and this is not the only difficulty the department has to face. As soon the patients recover slightly they neglect their doctor's advice, and start for their native country. When a patient dies all relatives and friends, male and female, gather together in the room, and thus run the danger of catching the disease by coming into contact with the patient's clothes.

The G. I. P. Railway Company has taken the very wise precaution of refusing to carry grain from Bombay into the mofussil. Most of the grain so exported would come from Mandvie, and it is feared that by sending it up-country the disease might be disseminated. We learn that a meeting of the Medical practitioners of Bombay is called for Monday next to consider the question of the unwelcome visitation.

THE QUARANTINE AT COLOMBO.

It is scarcely accurate to describe the precautionary measures taken at Colombo, in regard to Bombay vessels, re the imposition of quarantine. We find on enquiry at the Shipping Office and elsewhere that all that has been done has been to pass orders for the examination of vessels by the Medical Officer of the Port before passengers or crew are allowed to land. If no cases of bubonic fever are found to exist, the vessel will not be delayed and no obstacle will be offered to the landing of passengers.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

The Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Clarkson, was again early on the scene at Mandvie, yesterday, together with Mr. Burke, Chairman of the Port Trust ; Dr. Weir, the Health Officer ; Brigade Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Salaman ; and Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer. Having inspected the district east of the railway on the previous morning, they confined their attention to the district west of the railway on this occasion. The three medical men in the party inspected several old cases of fever, as well as one or two new ones. The partythen watched the working of a large flushing tank, for flushing pipe-sewers in the district. Dr. Clarkson made several enquiries respecting the drainage of the houses and the disposal of the sewage. He was quite surprised to learn from Mr. James that the sewers were laid as far back as 1882, and that comparatively few connections from the houses have been made. In consequence all the sewage of this district finds its way into the gullies, by open connections into the old leaky storm-water drains, and from them into the open drain, running alongside of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Passengers by this line must have noticed the percolation of sewage on to the side of the line in the neighbourhood of Musjid Station. There is no danger to passengers so long as the train runs through from station to station, unpleasant though the sight may be. But if the signals are against a train, and it is stopped in the vicinity of these running drains, the sensation is anything but agreeable to nervous passengers, who are aware they are passing through the affected district.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

It is anticipated that in the event of a continuance of the disease Mr. Snow will give instructions to Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, to at once proceed with the work of making house-connections to sewers in the Mandvie District, and for this a special staff will be required. Meanwhile the work of cleaning the down-take pipes of affected dwellings and replacing them goes steadily forward. No less than 65 chawls or other dwellings are on the list of buildings to be thus dealt with. Some 27,000 feet of running drains are to be cleaned, only a thousand feet having so far been dealt with. Whenever the piping taken down is so old as to be past further service, new piping is put up of the type set forth in the new r

the Health Department, but still there is a horrible odour. I have just heard of a suspicious case at Colaba, but it is in my brother's hands." Our reporter then went round several streets with Dr. Underwood, who questioned a number of natives, and all of them said that there were very few fresh cases yesterday. Another case of a suspicious nature occurred at Goa Street, a bye-lane overlooking the Frere Road. The patient was removed to Argyle Road. When the officers of the Health Department visited the house, the relations of the patient said that he was sitting under a tree inhabited by an evil spirit the previous night, and that he was only being troubled by the evil-spirit. Instead of giving any medicine to the patient, the relations performed some ceremony to drive away the "evil-spirit"! It will be thus seen that people by refusing to take medicine make matters worse, and give much trouble to the medical officers of the Health Department who go to look after the victims.

Dr. F. X. Ferreira writes to us :—"Since writing to you I was asked to see a poor Hindu woman, residing at Bhorbhat Lane, Girgaum, and employed at the Pinjrapole as a wool cleaner, suffering from the prevailing disease. On the matter being reported our energetic Inspector, Mr. Desmier, took prompt action. A fire-engine is stationed in the locality, and the drains are being flushed and disinfected. I hope the authorities will see their way to continuing these flushing operations till such time as all the drains of the Girgaum Ward are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected."

THE SCARE ABOUT HOOLI CHUCKLA, FORT.

A scare was created about some cases of the fever having occurred in Hooli Chuckla in the Fort. The Municipal authorities adopted vigorous measures for the cleansing of the street and some of the residences therein, and these measures having been continued, the unfounded scare has considerably abated. A man, named Dharamsi Meghsi, aged about thirty years, who had contracted the disease, died at his house in Hooli Chuckla on Wednesday morning. The Municipal authorities at once adopted efficient measures, and we are glad to notice that no other case of the kind has occurred in the locality since. No doubt it is the duty of the residents to supplement the efforts of the Health Department by their own endeavours to keep their residences free from all filth and rubbish.

GODOWNS OF GRAIN DEALERS.

The staff of the Health Department had not neglected to take the necessary precautionary measures in relation to the extensive godowns filled with grain on the Port Trust Estate. Notices were served upon the grain dealers to empty the godowns promptly so as to allow a thorough cleaning of the premises. The grain bags were removed and piled in open spaces, so that they should have the beneficient influence of the sun, and be freed from all source of contamination. The whole of the premises have since been cleansed and fumigated. Dr. Waters was courteously shown over some dozen granaries by Mr. J. P. Baird, of the Port Trust, last evening. When returning at the end of the Argyle Road, Dr. Waters heard a report as to the unsatisfactory condition of a warehouse, where it was alleged rotten dates had been stored. Mr. Baird at once took Dr. Waters to the place, but unfortunately it was found that the doors of the warehouse were locked and the owners were not to be found, they having left a short time before. Mr. Baird after personally looking into the matter, to-day, will make a report to the Health Officer. Dr. Waters is of opinion that the granaries should be whitewashed as a sanitary precautionary object was found. Dr. Waters states that the other evening he saw water flowing in the main drain at Argyll Road, and the flow was so effective as to render it almost impossible for any evil smell to emanate from the drains. Dr. Waters further informs us that he saw two fresh cases, and a third of 7 days' standing. In this view nothing could be more satisfactory than the way the drains are flushed, and the disinfection and fumigation of the houses is being carried on. Among the several medical practitioners who went round the Mandvie ward to see the condition of the patients, was Miss Benson, of the Cama Hospital, who visited some female patients and took a few notes of the cases.

DR. RANINA'S DIFFICULTIES.

Dr. Ranina, who has been working under instructions from the Health Officer in attending and dispensing medicines to the sufferers, complains of some of the patients persistently refusing to take the medicines prescribed, and otherwise neglecting to adopt the suggested measures for their recovery. A woman, who at first took medicine from Dr. Ranina and was in a fair way to recovery, refused subsequently to take any more medicine. Yet her case is not considered absolutely hopeless.

PROPOSED APPLICATION OF COMPULSCRY MEASURES

As already stated, the Government Committee which met on Wednesday evening in the Municipal Hall agreed that it was desirable for the Municipal Commissioner to apply to Government to sanction the enforcement of the special powers vesting in the Municipal Commissioner. Accordingly a letter was sent in to Government yesterday by Mr. Snow, who pointed to the gravity of the situation and the desirability of sanctioning the exercise of the powers vested in him by the Act. It is understood that if a decrease in mortality occurs the Commissoner will not put in force the special powers which in all probability Government will sanction. But should the reverse be the case these powers will be enforced ; and this will mean a drastic interference with some of the most cherished methods and theories to which the system of caste attaches the sufferers. If sanction is given a notification to that effect will in due course be issued. The section of the Act under which these measures are to be taken reads as follows :—

434 (1) In the event of the city being at any time visited or threatened with an outbreak of any dangerous disease, or in the event of any infectious disease breaking out or being likely to be introduced into the city amongst cattle, including under this expression sheep and goats.

The Commissioner if he thinks the ordinary provisions of this Act or of any other law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may wish the Sanction of Government,

(a) take such special measures, and (b) by public notice prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any personal class or persons, as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

(2) The Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Corporation any measures taken and any regulations prescribed by him under sub-section (1).

In commenting on this section of the Act, Messrs. Scott and Robertson, in their book published in 1890, say :—

A similar Section to this (sec. 73 of the District Municipal Act Bombay Act 6 of 1873) has recently been the subject of a decision in the Bombay High Court. The Municipality of Ahmedabad received a report from the Medical officer that the city was threatened with cholera, and that the suppression of caste-feasts was a necessary measure. The sanction of the Governor in Council was obtained, and under the powers conferred by Sec. 73 an order was promulgated in the city by posters on the walls, prohibiting the holding of caste-feasts where over 30 persons were to assemble. The decision turned upon the meaning of the words "take such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent, meet, mitigate, or suppress any such outbreak." Scott, J., was of opinion that "special measures for the health of the town, such as sulphur fumigation, daily flushing of sewers, insistence on good house sanitation, isolation of infected districts, and other similar steps to be taken by the authorities themselves, come more naturally within the meaning of the terms of the section," and that "court ought not to strain an Act in favour of an interference with Private rights which is not justified by the primary sense of the language." Jardine, J., was of opinion that "the words point to an exertion of the ordinary lawful powers of a Municipal body in regard to the Sec. 434 contd, active measures which in time of outbreak of an epidemic disease they would naturally take, but which may possibly be restricted by the want of funds, the need of sanction of a distant authority, the operation of a rule about contracts, the delay caused by a budget not being prepared or by the usual observance of forms;" and that Sec. 73 is intended to make the duty of the Municipality year so as to preclude any defence which an ignorant or indolent or parsimonious Municipality might raise if the words used by the legislature left them any option." The court therefore held that the section did not give the Municipality power to prohibit caste feasts in private houses, Imperial THarilal Dalpatram (*Bombay Gazette*, 3rd August 1889). For definition of 'dangerous disease,' see Sec. 3 (a.a). If upon complaint being made to him and after such inquiry as he thinks fit to make it shall at any time appear to the Governor in Council that any of the provisions of this section have not been or are not being duly carried out or enforced, the Governor-in-Council may make an order prescribing a period within which such provision shall be carried out or enforced (Sec. 518.)

THE THEORY OF THE IMPORTATION OF DEAD RATS.

Mr. R. H. Vincent made a statement at the meeting of the Standing Committee that dead rats were imported from Baghdad in dry dates and from Hongkong in sugar. The statement has received credence in some quarters, but not so in others. Our representative called on some Chinese merchants who are large dealers in sugar and sugarcandy. They were all positive in the statement that they have never found dead rats in the sugar bales. Sugar was manufactured in factories and kept there before being embarked on vessels. It was packed in the factory in such a manner as to leave no doubt that it was free from obnoxious matter. It is possible, but by no means probable, that dead rats might be found in bales of sugarcandy because it is not packed in factories, but in the shops of Chinamen, who do not regard the dead rats as objectionable, especially as they go to make up the required weight. But up till now the Bombay merchants have not found any rats imported in sugarcandy. It may be that they come from Baghdad in dry dates.

DR. DUTT'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Dr. Dutt, the Calcutta specialist, was again interviewed yesterday by a representative of this paper. Dr. Dutt said he had not finished his experiments, which would take a couple of days more. His business is to see whether he could find plague bacillus. It was not his business to enquire whether the fever has been imported from Hongkong or Baghdad, or whether it was due to the filthy state of the locality in which it has broken out, or the dirty habits of the people. His enquiry was limited to finding bacillus. So far he has not succeeded in finding the plague bacillus, but he could not give any opinion until he has made more exhaustive investigation. It was a very difficult thing to pronounce a positive negative.

The doctor then remarked :—"I went round the affected districts this morning, in the company of Dr. Patel, a partner of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. Shroff. I got blood and serus fluids from the affected glands from different patients in different localities. I am engaged in making experiments now, and it will take me some time before I finish them. I may tell you that yesterday's cultivation does not show any growth. The specimen I took yesterday from a patient was cultivated in media, but I have not observed any growth yet. If there were any bacteria the growth would have taken place."

Asked as to whether he was satisfied with the remedial measures adopted by the Health Department, Dr. Dutt said : "I have nothing to find fault within the arrangements made by the Health Department for the prevention of the fever. They are eminently satisfactory. In fact, the whole locality I visited was cleansed, and afforded no evidence of the filthy state said to have existed previous to my arrival in Bombay. Every measure was being strictly enforced."

"Can you suggest any further remedy, Doctor ?"

"Certainly I think that segregation is a very important thing. If possible no indifference should be shown to segregation ; but my business, as I have told you, is not to suggest any remedies. This function can be better performed by the medical men of Bombay, and by the officers of the Health Department who well understand their business."

Dr. Dutt also said that the fever is not so infectious as small-pox. The doctors went amongst their patients. But they did not catch the epidemic though they touched the affected limbs, as they took care to wash themselves afterwards. The case he had seen that morning, that in Bhutt Bazaar, was of a woman. Blood was taken from glands below the arm-pit. The next case was in De Souza Street, of a patient, named Motee. The third case was at Nishan Pada, of Mogibai. The fourth patient was at Chinch Bunder, a lad, named Veljee, aged 16 years. The fifth was of a woman, about 22 years of age, at Musjid Bunder ; and the sixth was also in the same locality.

THE SANITARY NEEDS OF THE CITY.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Copies of the bulky volume of Municipal reports that make up the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1895-96 have now been issued to members of the Corporation. Undoubtedly the most interesting part of the volume at the present time is the report of the Health Officer, sent in to the Commissioner, on August 24. In the light of what has since happened, this report seems to have been written in a prophetic spirit, and it shows the urgent need there is for the completion of sanitary works that have been delayed far too long. Dr. Weir writes :—

Although there has been a very great improvement in the public health this year, the mortality being 2,249 less than in the last year, yet I cannot hope for further reduction in the mortality until the local insanitary causes that I have so frequently described, and, which I will once more describe, so that there may be no responsibility on me, are removed. 25,081 deaths were registered, being 2,249 less than in 1894. Of this reduction in mortality 820 deaths were from diseases of the respiratory system, 594 from diseases of the digestive system, 330 from cholera, 29 from small-pox, 243 from measles, and 54 from fevers.

The two previous years 1893 and 1894 were remarkable from the meteorological phenomena observed, and the incidence of the diseases recorded, not only amongst human beings, but amongst animals. Abnormal meteorological features of these two years were accompanied by the prevalence of zymotic diseases amongst human beings and animals.

I have in former reports again and again demonstrated that epidemic states amongst animals or human beings in the city have always been synchronous with epidemic conditions and influences in the country around. The experience of this year is a further confirmation of the accuracy of this opinion, and it cannot be better and more forcibly demonstrated than by the annexed diagram exhibiting the mortality in Bombay and the country around.

In the report for 1893 I wrote as follows :—"I have after the very unfavourable record of 1892 to report in this year a very great improvement in the public health, the mortality being 3,376 less than in that year, but only 197 less than the average. This is so far satisfactory, but it will not and cannot continue unless more effective means for carrying away the water brought into the city are constructed."

Although in 1895 there have been 2,249 fewer deaths than in 1894, I must repeat again what I wrote in 1893, that this improvement in the public health, so far as represented by 2,249 deaths, will not and cannot continue unless more general, and, therefore, more effective means are constructed for carrying away the water brought into the city. It is true that the reduction in mortality over the previous year indicates that the general health of the city was so much better, but it does not indicate, when the figures are carefully examined, that the local causes of disease have been proportionately removed. The reduction is chiefly due to a lower mortality from diseases, whose prevalence I have always contended was due, not to local conditions, but to general seasonal influences, although the mortality from each type of disease was influenced and intensified by local conditions. The reduction in mortality due to fevers is not considerable, being 54 less than in the last year and 273 below the average. The chief reduction has been caused though a small mortality from cholera, small-pox, measles, or in other words, the three chief zymotic causes and the groups of diseases which accompany or are synchronous with them. I will now briefly discuss the local causes unfavourably influencing the public health, and in doing so, I merely repeat the remarks made in previous reports, and more especially in the quarterly reports of the last year and in the last annual report.

The causes are :—

I.—Insufficient drainage.—

a. Sewage.

b. Subsoil water.

c. Absence of connection between buildings and sewers.

II.—Overcrowding.

III.—Disposal of all the dry refuse on the Flats.

IV.—The imperfect provision in the Municipal Act in regard to—

a. Re-building of houses on old foundations without a space for ventilation and drainage being left on one side.

b. The exclusion of the evidence of Municipal officers in regard to nuisances.

V.—The obstruction of the sea-currents around the sland by the embankments at Bandora and Coorla.

VI.—The unequal equilibrium between the water coming into the island, and the liquid sewage pumped out is the most serious and urgent condition affecting the public health.

There has been an enormous increase of the water-supply since 1892, from 101 million gallons to some 29 millions gallons or more daily, and very little increase in the number of drains. The Island is flooded or irrigated with water, and, unless drains are constructed to take away all the water that comes into the city, the life of a healthy population will not be possible ; what has been seen in countries of marsh and wet, the poisoning of life from malarial fevers will be seen here. It is not possible to look to the future except with anxiety. Within complete drainage there has been an enormous quantity of water, some five or more million gallons of water daily, which the pumping power has been unable to remove a floating balance indicating danger ; and there must be, however powerful and perfect the pumping powers may be, an enormous quantity of water which will not flow away, and which cannot flow to, nor be carried by the tributary drains of the outfall sewer, till drainage channels are constructed, because in more than half the island there are no drains. I hope much in the future from the new and powerful pumps, and the increased pumping powers, which, it is known they give, but drains must be constructed in the districts undrained to carry the water and sewage to the tributaries of the pumps, if the greater power in pumping is to have any general effect in reducing the balance of water now unremoved in the island. However powerful the pumps may be there must be drains in the districts, which now have not drains, if the pumps are to remove the water and the drainage rom these districts. The first principle for the preservation of public health is this, that the water coming into the city should be taken away and not left in the soil, and this first principle has been neglected so far in Bombay. Even the water currents round the island have been obstructed by the cause ways and embankments at Bandora and Coorla, the estuary between Bombay and Bandora and Coorla is silting up. The most offensive trades—the tanneries—discharge into the estuary and the water at low-tide is fetid.

The obstruction of the sea-currents around the island by the embankments at Bandora and Coorla or elsewhere is, next to insufficient drainage on land, the most serious condition affecting generally the side of theDharavie creek, so as to establish a current on the south to scour away the drainage from the tanneries. To those who take an interest in the public health few questions can be of more interest than the state of the subsoil water of the island.

There is no doubt the questions of first importance to the health of this city are : (i) the completion of the drainage of the city ; and, (ii) the prevention of waste of water. The drainage operations have given us an opportunity of observing the distribution of the subsoil water that we had not before. If any one had a doubt as to the saturation of the subsoil, and, as to the rapidity with which the subsoil water, in some portion of the island, rises and falls, an inspection of some of the drainage excavations near Colaba would dispel that doubt. The rapidity with which the subsoil water rises in portions of Colaba, is the most extraordinary phenomenon that can be observed in this island ; it is a phenomenon which can be observed with the eyes, for in some of the excavations as soon as the subsoil water has been pumped out, fresh subsoil water can be seen welling up. It seems as if the tidal currents flow across under the land, and the loose nature of the artificial soil of portions of Colaba which have been reclaimed favors the circulation of the current. The drainage works have also given us an opportunity of studying the distribution of the subsoil water in other portions of the island, as, for instance, on the north side of the Marine Lines, where some 1,008,000 gallons of subsoil water were pumped out between the 5th and 25th February 1896. In Oomerkhari I observed a curious and interesting phenomenon, showing how in rocky formations houses may be damp on the sides of the drainge excavations. Between the rock formation and the road metal there seemed to be a reservoir of subsoil water, which kept escaping into the excavations. The drainage works in one portion of the city, near the Cowasji Patel Tank, have also come down to what can only be described as an underground stream. It has to be remembered that the position where this stream has been struck is near Howdachi Wadi, from wells in which at one period a portion of the water-supply of Bombay used to be pumped up to the Two Tanks. An enormous quantity of water has been pumped up from this excavation, and the stream seems as free as ever. My impression is that the excavation there has struck the subsoil stream that fed the Baboola Tank and the wells in Howdachi Wadi, for there has been this year a very remarkable subsidence in the level of the water in the Baboola Tank. The water in this tank has never been so low before, even when, many years ago, the Municipality attempted to clean the tank out, it was not possible to pump the water to as low a level as it has been this year. The low level of the water disclosed two large streams of subsoil water entering the tank from the south. I may mention that on a former occasion, when it was attempted to clean the Boboola Tank out, the most serious nuisances were caused, nuisances accompanied by a great prevalence of fevers in the J. J. Hospital. Before any tank is filled in, I think its should be insisted on as an essential condition that a certificate should be obtained from the Executive Engineer that the subsoil drainage of the locality in which the tank may be will remove quickly all the subsoil water flowing into the tank. Until drainage works are sufficiently advanced to remove the water which collects in the tanks of a locality, tanks ought not to be filled in. We have had an illustration of this in Khandia Tank. A large tank was filled in, and the result has been that the subsoil water of the street at high states of the tide rise up through the metal of the road.

In former reports I have referred to the waste of water, and the apprehensions I entertained of the effects of waste in damp ground as seen inside and outside buildings were not shared by all others, but I imagine that no one has now any doubt really of that waste and the evil effects which some of it. The measures taken to prevent waste, and the attention given to water pipes during the last year, have undoubtedly been beneficial and have had the effect of reducing the ill-effects of water runing to waste, In one case in which waste of water has been carefully gauged by the water Department, the Water Engineer writes in reference to it : I caused a meter to be fixed, with the result that the consumption is found to be over 3,000 gallons per day. This works out to a payment of less than ½ anna per 1,000 gallons. Taking the outforce of water at 3 annas per one thousand, the payment should be over Rs. 2,000 per year, instead of about Rs. 350 as now paid. The consumption per head is over 2 gallons against a desirable and efficient allowance of six for such purposes as it is here used for." This, be it remembered, is waste of water at a group of buildings very imperfectly drained and in consequence very damp. It has occurred to me that at all chawls the water-pipes should be so placed that the water running to waste will flush the drains.

At a later stage of the report Dr. Weir writes :—

The incidence of the mortality by sections is very interesting. The section of highest mortality in 1894, namely Sewri is again the section of highest mortality in 1895. The section of the second highest mortality is Khara Talao and the section of the third highest mortality Mandvie. The first section, Sewri, is a district without drains but with an increasing population, of mill-hands, and the high mortality is therefore, to some degree, probably connected, with immigration and the increase of population. Kharatalao is a section with drains, mere rainwater channels, very imperfectly ventilated, very dilapidated and with very little fall. I have so often described the imperfect sanitary state of Mandvie that I need not now do more than refer to the description of the district in the last Annual Report. There is a large sewer, giving most insanitary communications, running through the East of Mandvie, a sewer which from its high level, is difficult to flush except at high tide and very imperfectly ventilated. The sewer I refer to is the Frere Road sewer.

KHETWADY AND THE PREVAILING FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The burning of sulphur and dammer in the Khetwady 3rd Lane and in the neighbourhood, near the premises recently affected, once more draws public attention to the insanitary condition of this locality. In addition to the overcrowded chawls we have in this nether region of Khetwady a malodorous milch cattle stable and two open side gutters which slope the wrong way and pour into this lane the liquid filth from some half-a-dozen lanes higher up. The chawls are overcrowded between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and the accommodation being insufficient the road sides are fouled. The Municipality, under section 379 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, have power to prevent such overcrowding, and in the interests of public health it is to be hoped that the provisions of this section will be enforced wherever dangerous overcrowding is found. The open cesspools or defective gutters are, however, the greatest nuisance in this lane. The filth accumulates in these side drains and vitiates the atmosphere. For over twelve years the residents have off and on been bringing this matter to the notice of the authorities. Sir Charles Ollivant, our late Municipal Commissioner, on the eve of vacating the post, visited the locality, and in a long minute condemned the gutters and called upon the Engineer's Department to improve their gradient. The gutters, however, are to this day in the same condition, doing their foul work, and fever has an abiding place here. In very ancient times, every great undertaking in this country required human sacrifice to propitiate the deities. It is, I hear, under contemplation to carry out some great drainage scheme for Khetwady and other places, and maybe, the long deferred sanitary reform in this benighted locality, which we have been loudly crying for, needs some human sacrifice : if so, the present time is certainly ripe for the holocaust !—Yours, &c.,

A. R. TALCHERKAR.

Khetwady, 3rd Lane, Oct. 1.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—With reference to the outbreak of this feel disease in our midst, I would like to know if the Health Department of the Municipality is going to exhaust all its energy in taking care of the infected districts only. Many parts of the city are very dirty—notably Hanuman Lane, Bhuleshwar and Bhoiwada. I am surprised to see that the authorities concerned are doing nothing for these, as yet unaffected districts. Is the Health Officer going to wait till the plague, or whatever else it is called, makes its appearance in these places to give them a general wash-up ? I am of opinion and I am sure others will agree with me, that it is better to take precautions beforehand to protect a district than to wait till it appears there, and then try to combat it.—Yours, &c.,

V. R.

THE HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bengal under date of 25th September :—

Sir,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire me to refer you to paragraph 3, of my letter No. 851-95, dated 10th July 1895, a copy of which is enclosed for easy reference, and to say that they have noticed with extreme concern the announcement in the public papers of the appearance of the bubonic plague at Bombay. The Committee need not remind Government of the fatal character of this plague, nor of the ravages it has caused wherever it has made its appearance. Calcutta is closely connected with the ports of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula as well as with the China ports, and the Committee consider that the time has now come to appeal to Government to take precautions to prevent the importation of this plague. An out-break of such a plague must, in the opinion of the Committee, be a misfortune beyond the power or capacity of the Municipal Corporation to deal with, and they would therefore urge upon Government the advisability of taking steps to guard Calcutta against the importation of the disease, and also the advisability of precautions to meet it should it make its appearance.

The letter above alluded to runs as follows :—

Sir,—The attention of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been directed by representations from some of its members, to the highly insanitary condition of the town of Calcutta. Vital statistics prove that the residents are not only liable to the endemic ailments of the East, but that those waves of disease, which modern science in many other places has worked so successfully to stamp out, are recurring in Calcutta with greater frequency and increasing severity. After emerging from an alarming outbreak of small-pox, and from a period of anxiety from cholera, it is startling to learn that the residents have now to face another epidemic.

The community has learned from the remarks published by the Health Officer to the Municipality that fevers of a typhoidal character are greatly on the increase throughout the city, and while it is satisfactory to know that the poorer classes of Natives are not as yet subject to this form of malady, it is a matter of serious concern to be made aware that fevers of this type are increasingly prevalent among Europeans who inhabit the mercantile quarter. The insanitary construction of the city was demonstrated by Mr. Baldwin Latham a few years ago. The epidemics that have of late raged with so much deplorable virulence among all classes seem to declare the consequences of this position. The only inference to be drawn is that the inhabitants must be rendered liable to epidemic outbreaks so long as the causes of disease are permitted to exist, and, by their continual existence, to increase the danger. I am here to point out that the Committee view with the very gravest apprehension the very serious consequences which would follow to this city were the plague to reach it from China. The scourge appeared not long ago so near as Singapore. There is reason to believe that if it once entered Calcutta the insanitary condition of the town is likely to give it a firm hold. The Committee consider that the probability of such an epidemic cannot be ignored. They would urge that precautions other than those associated with pratique, should be taken to guard the metropolis against such a contingency as they have indicated. Were the plague to reach Calcutta the immediate result would be the establishment against the port of quarantine on a scale which would dislocate, and even suspend trade, and lead, not improbably, to financial disaster. Locally, the effect on labour would be fatal. There would be a general flight from the stricken city, a flight in itself likely to make the mischief infinitely terrible. With the possibility of such a misfortune, added to the increasing dangers of local insanitation the Committee, representing the mercantile community, feel they cannot keep silent.

The Committee have reason to believe there is a very strong feeling on the part of all sections of the community that efforts should be put forth by those responsible for the health of the city to grapple with its insanitary evil, and I am to say that, as the Municipal Commissioners have failed to do so, the Committee consider the time has arrived when the Government of Bengal should lend its influence and help to rectify the state of affairs I have alluded to.

The Committee recognize and frankly admit the physical difficulties that beset the whole question, and acknowledge that the Municipal Commissioners are in no way responsible for inefficient works to which they may have become heir. For such they must be exonerated.

There can be no excuse, however, for the perpetuation of any dangerous nuisance that can be removed, nor can it be for a moment admitted that the Municipality have any right to serve the public interests at their own discretion and without reference to hygienic necessities.

In this connection I am to direct attention to the trenching of night soil to the south of the city at Goragatcha in the midst of the populous suburb of Alipur. This has coms to be an offence to the general community. It is known that trenching has been carried on there for many years, but of late it has outgrown in its proportions all ideas of decency. It has become so injurious that the Committee need not go into the character of the nuisance. That has been admitted by the decision of the Alipur Court and by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his recent minute on the subject. They confine themselves to condemning the extreme thoughtlessness and want of appreciation of consequences involved in locating what, under any circumstances, must inevitably be a nuisance at a point where it must be most intensely felt. They protest against continuing this trenching ground, and especially against the opening of a new ground on the windward side of the city, and, as the Municipality appear unable to appreciate the danger of locating a trenching ground in such a relative position to the city, the Committee would appeal to Government to take action under the controlling sections of Act II. of 1888 (B. C.), and to cause the Municipality to remove trenching grounds entirely from the windward side of the city, and to place them in a locality where their ill-effects shall either produce no harm or produce the minimum of harm. Unless this is done, the opening of a new trenching ground will create a permanent danger to the health of the city, and especially to that of the southern suburbs.

The Committee would very earnestly solicit the favour of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor taking this matter into early consideration and passing such orders as may be necessary. In the meantime they would solicit from Government the favour of Government prohibiting the Municipality from opening any new trenching ground on the south or southwest of the city and the southern suburbs, and, generally, they would submit that a careful investigation should be made into the reported increase of fevers of a typhoidal character, and into the causes of such increase.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary.

OPINION IN CALCUTTA.

Discussing the outbreak in Bombay the *Englishman* writes :—

The interesting question arises : Is it possible for this plague to be as destructive and fatal as it used to be in days of old ? As regards sanitary England we can say emphatically "No." As regards India the answer is not so clear. One thing is certain ; the plague can only get a footing where insanitary conditions prevail. It is not likely to attack our airy cantonments and civil stations, but few will doubt that in the ill-ventilated and overcrowded portions of our large Indian cities it is possible. But ordinary sanitary regulations rigously enforced would certainly stamp out the disease. The prevention of overcrowding, plenty of ventilation, the clearance of accumulations of filth around houses, the evacuation and thorough disinfection of infected houses, the isolation of the sick, the destruction by burning of all infected bedding and clothing, will certainly put an end to the spread of this and allied filth diseases. Just as the very similar typhus or spotted fever has been absolutely banished from modern cities so can the plague be avoided. To-day typhus, which once played havoc in our armies, ships, and jails is almost unknown, except as a rare event in the most insanitary slums of a few large cities, like Dublin or Edinburgh. The filthy native portions of Hongkong afforded ample scope for the disease, but as regards Calcutta as we are forewarned so we should be forearmed, and a vigorous isolation and disinfection of the first cases should put an end to the disease. Therefore, though we should take every precaution and be on the look-out for the disease, there can be no reason for alarm. How it was introduced into Bombay we do not yet know, considering the great seaborne trade of Hongkong, it would not be surprising to learn that it had come from that busy and teeming city.

PRECAUTIONS IN MADRAS.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras has issued the following notice :—

A disease ("Mahamuree," or "Bubonic Plague"), hitherto unknown in this Presidency, at present exists in Mandvie, and other districts of the city of Bombay. Its chief characteristics are fever attended with glandular swellings and a high rate of mortality. As this disease is highly infectious, all persons are warned of the risk they incur in visiting such parts of the city of Bombay as are affected.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

Although there is no occasion for public alarm on this subject, yet it is well, lest the disease appear in this Presidency, that all persons should be readily capable of recognising it. The following are the symtoms :—

After date of acquiring infection a period of a few hours to three or, in exceptional cases, even ten days may elapse. There occurs a gradually increasing feeling of lassitude, the colour of the skin may change till a yellowish tint is acquired ; at times there is much restlessness and drowsiness ; frontal head-ache of a severe character, attended with darting pains in the back, loins, and abdomen are frequent. High fever is ushered in with shivering, and after two or three days of usually continuous fever glandular swellings may appear in the groins, armpits or neck, or in all three positions. On appearance of the swellings, the fever may diminish slightly. The disease may then abate accompanied by disappearance of the swellings or their breaking down by suppuration. But if the disease continues the patient may vomit blood, and blood may be discharged from the nose, the mouth, the bowels, and mixed with urine ; the swellings may become gangrenous, and hœmorrhage may occur from their sites ; death may be ushered in by convulsions, delirium, insensibility, etc.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SPREAD OF THE DISEASE.

On a case presenting such symptoms being found, it is a duty which all persons recognising the case or suspecting its existence owe to their fellow-beings to at once proceed to the nearest Government, Local Fund or Municipal Official, or to the nearest Medical Officer in public employ, and give information, so as to enable these authorities in the public interest to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

HOW TO PREVENT SPREAD OF THE DISEASE.

In cases where no medical advice or public sanitary aid is available (or until such aid is available) the following precautions should be followed :—

(1) The patient should be carefully segregated in a room, which should be very freely ventilated. This freedom of ventilation is essential for the safety of the attendants upon the affected person, as well as the patient himself.

(2) None but those whose duty demands that they should aid the patient should enter the room.

(3) All discharges should be carefully collected, and, where more powerful disinfectants are not procurable under medical advice, these should be covered with lime that has not been slaked ; or sulphate of iron may be obtained from the bazaar, and be thrown over the excretions in the proportion of four pounds to two seers of water ; having mixed them with the freshly burnt lime or sulphate of iron, they may be buried not less than five feet deep, at a distance from the village and from all water-supply sources ; or, mixed with paddy husk or sawdust and kerosine, they may be carefully and completely burnt.

(4) These precautions must be taken throughout the illness, and during at least ten days after the attack.

(5) Special care should be taken to destroy any blood or discharges mixed with blood

(6) On no account should clothing or bedding used by the patient be sent to the dhoby, or washed near or in any tank, well or water source.

(7) All clothing and bedding used by the patient should be destroyed by fire.

(8) All articles used for ornamentation or conveyance of corpses should be burnt.

(9) Corpses should not be handled more than is absolutely necessary.

DISINFECTION OF ROOMS AFTER CONVALESCENCE OR DEATH OF A PATIENT.

(1) All wooden articles of furniture should be disinfected by pouring upon them boiling water ; but it is better they should be destroyed by fire.

(2) All earthen vessels should be broken and buried covered with lime. All metal vessels should be placed on a fire till they become so hot as not to be tolerated by the hand—care being taken to expose all parts to this heat.

(3) The room occupied by the patient should be freely opened to the air and sunlight.

(4) The walls should be scraped with a dry broom—to be subsequently burnt—and be then whitewashed throughout with freshly slaked lime.

(5) On parts of the floor stained with excretions fresh slaked lime in the proportion of one part of lime to four parts of water should be freely used. If the floor be earthen, after using the lime, the stained portions should be dug up, and be buried with the excretions as above stated ; fresh clean earth being placed in lieu of that removed.

(6) Persons engaged in disinfection should be clothed as little as possible, and should either burn such clothes as they wear, or, should disinfect them by boiling them with dobies earth or burn them. The same precaution should be followed by those who attend the sick.

(7) As rats and, at times, snakes die of this disease, on the bodies of these animals being found they should be carefully burnt.

MASONIC BALL AT MHOW.

A GRAND Masonic ball, writes a correspondent, was given at Mhow, on the 27th ultimo, by the members of Lodge "Malwa" 1994 E. C. and Lodge "St. Paul" 389 S. C., in honour of Bro. Major W. S. Birdwood, who was leaving the station for Satara to take up the command of the 10th Bombay Infantry. Amongst those present were : Wor. Bros. W. Perry, P.M., and H. Bell, P.M. (M.Cs.), Brothers Worrener, Harcourt, Wilson, Webster, Williams, Western, Simms, Jones J. and T. Whittenburu, Colleger, Carter, Inward, Beazer, &c. Amongst those invited to attend the ball were Mrs. and Major Birdwood, Mrs. and the Rev. Mr. Saunders Dyer, &c. The Band of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry played an excellent selection of dance music under the baton of Mr. F. Millman, the able bandmaster of the Royal Fusiliers. On arrival of the distinguished guest of the evening, with Mrs. Birdwood, the Band struck up his Regimental March, and he was received with all due ceremony by those present. In all there were about fifty-five present, and dancing was immediately commenced. The party adjourned at 11-30 to supper, where the only toast (after the loyal one) was "Good-bye and good luck to Bro. Birdwood," proposed by Wor. Bro. Perry, on behalf of Lodge St. Paul. He in a felicitous speech expressed regret at the departure of the gallant Major, but, he said, he was glad he was proceeding to a higher appointment and thanked him for his presence that evening. Wor. Bro. Bell, on behalf of Lodge Malwa, added a few words to those of Wor. Bro. Perry. The toast was received with ringing cheers, which were repeated over and over again, a few extra ones being given for Mrs. Birdwood. Major Birdwood having returned thanks in suitable terms for the honour done him, the party again adjourned to the ball-room. At 5 minutes to 12, the Regalia was transferred from the Masons to their wives, and dancing was continued with increased vigour. At 3-30 the gallant Major with his wife left the hall. Previous to doing so, a grand march past of the ladies and gentlemen took place, and Major Birdwood was chaired round and round the room, the Band playing *Auld Lang Syne* as he left. The party broke up about 4-30. Amongst those on whom the whole burden of the management fell were Messrs. Perry, Bell, Carter, Wilson, and Weston, who did their work to the entire satisfaction of everyone concerned, and the tasteful decorations in and round about the hall with the Masonic banners and pictures were due to them.

THE INFANTICIDE BILL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A large meeting of the Kadava Kunbis of Viramgam was held under the presidency of Desai Sri Keshavbhai Kuberbhai in connection with the Amendment Bill of Act VIII, of 1870, On the proposal of Keshavlal Preladji, seconded by Desai Narandas Jorawarbhai, it was resolved that a memorial be addressed to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council protesting against the entrustment of our fund to the Ahmedabad Local Board, and praying to apply the said fund solely for educational purposes of our caste. Parekh Parbhulal Mohanlal moved an amendment that as the date fixed for the first reading of the Amendment Bill is approching near, a telegram be sent to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council requesting to postpone the said date. This was unanimously carried. Mukhi Mohanlal Narandas moved that a sub-committee be appointed of the following members with the authority of taking proper steps in connection with this fund, and was seconded by Sheth Gulabchund Motiram and unanimously carried :—Messrs. Desai Shri Keshavbhai Kuberbhai (president), Sheth Jibhai Kevaldas, Parekh Keshavlal Preladji, Desai Karsandas Jesingbhai Vakil, Parekh Girdharlal Harivalabhdas, Gulabchand Motiram Sheth, Patel Moohanlal Narandas, and Parekh Somnath Narandas (secretary).

Parekh Damordas Hirachand proposed that a sum of Rs. 100 required for this purpose be levied from the caste people.

Desai Shri Keshavbhai Kuberbhai moved an amendment "that the members of the sub-committee be asked to raise the sum from amongst them," and the members consenting, it was unanimously carried.

An offer of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings, and the meeting dispersed.

A RACE FOR LIFE is taking place in our midst every day, and too often, alas ! the result ends in death. People, as a rule, are apt to look upon some slight ailment which may overtake them with contempt, and they thus ignore the simple remedies which would speedily restore them to health. When too late they see their error, and bitterly bewail the folly which brings them to a premature grave. Holloway's Pills, if taken in regular doses, according to directions, enrich and purify the blood. Disease is thus prevented from weakening the system, and the blessing of a sound constitution is enjoyed. At this season, when fevers, dysentery, and stomach disorders are common,

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE has been a very keen competition both in England and in America for the publishing rights of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new story "Captains Courageous." No English writer has been so run after by the publishers for a time, but Mr. Kipling takes it all with great philosophy. He has taken over with him the final poems of the forthcoming group entitled "The Seven Seas," and the volume may be looked for about the end of October. "Captains Courageous," which in some ways he brackets with his "Jungle Books," will not, of course, be out for a long while.

Mr. Nimm promises the keenly-expected "Life and Letters of John Gibson Lockhart" for publication very early. This is Mr. Andrew Lang's largest book,—in some respects a departure for him—and he has spent much time on it. It is dedicated to the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford, and contains a mass of material of the highest interest. The preparation of it came about through the wish of the publisher that Mr. Lang might edit a new edition of Lockart's famous biography of Scott.

There are two collections of papers relating to Lockhart, the one at Abbotsford, the other at General Lockhart's place, Milton Lockhart. Mr. Lang has had access to these, which include Lockhart's diaries and to much other new material. He has accordingly been able to get a very good grip of Lockhart and all his surrounddings. The latter necessarily bring in Scott, Carlyle, and indeed the whole of the literary celebrities with whom Lockhart came into contact and had correspondence. That was a wide and splendid circle.

Lockhart had enemies among his acquaintances, and he was not always painted in the most attractive colours. Mr. Lang is inclined to think that the information in this biography will present Scott's son-in-law in his truer picture. An engaging feature of the two volumes will be the illustrations, which include a number of cartoons and sketches by Lockhart. One of these, entitled "Fenella Dancing before Charles II." touches upon a well-known scene in the Peveril of the Peak. Another sketch is believed to stand for Scott, Lockhart, and a third horseman returning home from some merry meeting. The cartoons have been coloured with the hand to the shades used by Lockhart in the originals.

A French traveller, M. Felix Dubois, has been to Timbuctoo, and since he returned has written a book which he names Timbuctoo the Mysterious. It is to be issued in French by the *Figaro* as a finely-illustrated Christmas volume, but before then Mr. Heinemann will have an English edition ready. Timbuctoo is an odd spot in the Niger region of Africa, and M. Dubois traces it to an old Egyptian settlement. That is how he accounts for its different position in respect to civilisation, as contrasted with its native surroundings. This has not been the first visit of M. Dubois to the Dark Continent, but he would probably regard it as his most interesting one.

Mr. David Christie Murray's story of the North Country, A Capful o' Nails, is announced by Messrs. Chatto to be ready on Oct 22. Speaking of it in a preface, Mr. Christie Murray says it was written in dead earnest. Indeed, he judges that it would probably have been more attractive as a work of art had its singleness of purpose been less apparent. The blot on English life with which it deals, is, he believes, lighter by many shades than it used to be, but it is still dark enough in all conscience. In its main lines the tale is quite true, and in Mr. Christie Murray's childhood many of its people were familiar to him. I have written of what I know, he remarks farther, and I have nowhere exaggerated by a hair's-breadth."

Within a week or two there will appear an interesting travel book, entitled Camping in the Canadian Rockies." The writer, Mr. Walter D. Wilcox, has during the past four years made various excursions into the wilder parts of that great mountain chain. He has ascended many of the higher peaks, and wherever he has gone he has carried his pencil and his camera. The work, which covers much country of which we know little, will therefore be most adequately illustrated. Mr. Wilcox has a kindly and observant eye for nature, as well as an enthusiasm for mountaineering, and his information should be valuable to students of natural history. Messrs. Putnams are the publishers.

Mr. John de Villiers has finished his translation of Edmond Bire's "Diary of a Citizen During the Terror." This book is an intimate study in history, and its worth is attested in the fact that it has been "crowned," by the French Academy. M. Bire delved so deeply into the literature of the period of the Terror that, as he says, he almsot fancied himself a contemporary. He decided that the only way of ridding himself of these dark visions was to commit them to paper. Having written his "Diary," he laid it aside for some time, then read it over critically, and resolved to publish it. Messrs Chatto will shortly publish the English translation in two volumes.

Two books dealing with very different topics are announced by Messrs Putnams. One is a translation from the French of M. Pellisser's work "The Literary Movement in France during the Nineteenth Century." This work gives a very comprehensive and clear picture of literary affairs in France up to recent times. The other book is by an American professor of political economy, Mr Lindley M Keasbey, and bears the title "The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine." Mr. Keasbey gives a political history of the various projects of interoceanic transit across the American isthmus, with special reference to the Nicaragua Canal and the attitude of the United States Government towards that project.

Writing on the subject of authors' first books, Sir Walter Besant makes some interesting autobiographical statements. His first novel, "Ready Money Mortiboy, written, as is well known, in collaboration with the late Mr. James Rice, brought in from first to last 400*l.*, that is to say, 200*l.* a piece. Not so bad, it will be said, for two young unknown writers, and that is undoubtedly the case. They seem, however, to have had some difficulty in getting it published in volume form. The periodical called "Once a Week" published it in instalments, paying for the privilege 100*l.*, but the authors afterwards had to print it themselves and sell it on commission through a publisher. They printed 600 copies, all of which were sold. The publisher secured about 60*l.* profit—the authors about 100*l.* Then the cheap form was sold to another firm for five years for 50*l.*, and finally all remaining rights were sold out for 100*l.* This leaves 50*l.* to be accounted for, that sum being represented by a cheque from an American firm, who sent it presumably for what are called early sheets. The plan of publishing on commission is recommended by Sir Walter to young beginners who believe in their own work. They may lose something on the venture, he says, but they will thereby get what they want—their first chance.

The Baptist Tract and Book Society issue at the end of the month a work entitled "The Clue to the Ages," dealing critically with the evolutionary hypothesis as a sufficient explanation of the various facts and laws of development, which it has been the singular glory of the passing generation to establish, of the history of man as known to us, and of the marvellous progress the human race is making today. The author propounds an alternative theory, which he entitles "Creation by Principle."

The great succes of the Temple Shakespeare has convinced Messrs. Dent and Co., that in these days of universal education it is well worth the while of a publisher to cater for bibliophiles of limited means. Uniform with their handy, beautifully-printed litle volumes of Shakespeare's plays, they now propose to publish the Temple Dramatists, in which they will include such notable plays of the Elizabethan and Jacobean stages as Webster's Duchess of Malfi, Beaumont and Fletcher's Philaster, and Jonson's Every Man in his Humour. Yet another series, of a similar character as regards outward appearance, will be called the Temple Classics, and will include the great masterpieces of English literature in prose and poetry. The latter series will be under the general editorship of Mr. Israel Gollancz, who has contributed the very useful bibliographical introductions to the Shakespearean plays.

Mrs. Caffyn, author of "A Yellow Aster," has finished a new story, which will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., before the end of the month. Its title is "A Quaker Grandmother."

The first volume of the Welsh translation of the Guild Library series, by the Rev. D. E. Jenkins, viz., "Bywyd a Byw" ("Life and Conduct") by Dr. Cameron Less, will be published by Messrs. A. and C Black Principal J. F. Roberts, of Aberystwith, has written an introduction, and an appendix has been added containing lists of the best hundred books selected by ten of the leading ministers of the four denominations and the Established Church of the Principality. Another of the series, The New Testament and its Writers by Dr. McClymont, recently appeared in Portuguese, and a French translation of Principal Grant's Religions of the World will shortly be published at Geneva.

The Marine Biological Association is about to publish a book for general readers on the natural history of commercially valuable sea-fishes. The work has been prepared by Mr. J. T. Cunningham, who has for many years devoted his energies to the investigation of matters of practical importance connected with the fish and fishing grounds of our sea. The book is liberally illustrated with figures, which exhibit the spawning processes of the fish, and the curious transformations through which they pass in their young stages. The book is being published for the Association by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. (Limited), under the title "The Marketable Marine Fishes of the British Islands."

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effect as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. It is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs.1-2 Rs. and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 1.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Major H M Abud, Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Supt, Savantvadi, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr F A Spencer, Political Asst to the Secy to Govt, Political Dept, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 11th Oct 1896 or such consequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W S Mangan is appointed to act as Political Asst to the Secy to Govt, Political Dept, during the absence of Mr Spencer or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G C Whiteworth, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon Mr W H Crowe, I C S, or pending further orders.

Mr G McCorkell, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for nineteen days from the date on which he may be relieved.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry, I C S, on relief at Satara by Mr S Tagore, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmadabad, during to absence of Mr McCorkoll or pending furthe orders.

Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for eighteen days from the 17th proximo or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr L C Crump, I C S, to act as a Judge and Sessions Judge of a Dharwar on the departure of privilege leave of Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, and pending further orders; Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, on return from leave to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana; and Mr J D S FitzMaurice, I C S, on relief by Mr Hamilton to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

Mr C W Chitty, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kolaba, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

Rao Saheb Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Indapur, and Azam Rajeshwar Balvant Bhatavdekar Head Karkun, taluka Maval in the district of Poona, are appointed to be Magtes of the third class in that district, and invested with hadditional powers, specified.

The extra ordinary leave without pay up to the 25th Oct 1896 granted by H M's Secy of State for India to Mr E C Cox, Dist Supt of Police, and notified in Govt Notification No 5701, dated the 18th Aug 1896, has been converted by H M's Secy of State for India into ordinary furlough.

Azam Vishnu Sadashiv Kolkar, Head Karkun, taluka Javli in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry, I C S, to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, and, as directed in Govt Notification No. 6496, dated the 24th Sept 1896, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr G McCorkell, I C S, on leave, reverting to his post as Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on return of Mr McCorkell from leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Subordinate Judges pending further orders:—Rao Saheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik to be second class Subordinate Judge at Pandharpur, in supersession of the orders in Govt Notifications No 6305, dated the 29th July 1896, and No 6303, dated the 16th Sept 1896, appointing him to be Joint second class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur; and Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar, second class Subordinate Judge of Pandharpur, to be Joint second class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kolaba, in charge of the southern sub-division of that dist comprising the talukas of Alibag, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar with the additional powers specified.

H E in Council is further pleased to empower Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal court situate within the local limits of his juri-diction.

H E the Governor in Council is futher pleased, under Sect 5 of the Act, to appoint Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Rao Saheb Vishum Vasudev Phadke relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Gadag in the Dharwar Dis on the 19th Sept 1896, in the afternoon.

Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhoy and Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manekji Curetji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 7th Sept 1896, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta and Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhoy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Cause, Bombay, on the 7th Sept 1896, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi and Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, on the 9th Sept 1896, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Anant Gopal Bhave and Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 9th Sept 1896, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave received charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholapur on the 19th Sept 1896, in the forenoon.

Azam Sadhuram Muhadas, acting Head Munshi, taluka Kamari in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivan Lakhi, on relief at Kaira, to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Broach, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Anupram Balmukundas or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E Clements, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Satara; and Mr W C Shepherd, I C S, to be Assit Collr, Thana.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr J Davidson, I C S, retiring:—Mr J L Jenkins, I C S, to be Junior Collr; and Mr J Sinden, I C S, to be Asst Commissioner in Sind.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 13 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Willcocks a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Lieut-C O Selby, R E.

Under the provisions of Sec 11 (1) of Act V of 1888 (The Aden Port Trust Act), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. James Young Munro and Sidney Bowley Members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden vice Messrs T J Stephen and F G Davidson, respectively, resigned.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Councilis pleased to appoint Surg-Capt S E Prall, M B, B S, to act as Professor of Physiology and Histology and Professor of Hygiene, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgn Capt C H L Meyer, M D, B S, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt W C Sprague, M D on return to duty in the Civil Dept, to act as Civil Surgo, Karwar, pending futher orders.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mrs. Gurubai Karmarkar, M D, to be sub pro tem House Surgeon, Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for women and Children, Bombay, with effect from the 5th Sept 1896, afternoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Secs II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858, Rao Bahadur Marutirao Bhujangrao to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Poona, vice Khan Bahadur Manekji Kavasji, resigned.

The furlough for one year granted to Surg-Major Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, Civil Surgn, Broach, in Govt Notification No 3576, dated 1st Aug 1896, is hereby cancelled.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt T M English is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H. M'S. HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Shriniwas Krishna Baksi, B A, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jechandrai Monjsing to be an additional Asst Public Prosecutor for the Hyderabad Dist pending further orders for such cases as may be made over to him by the Public Prosecutor for that district.

Mr Ganesh Rangnath Naik, residing at Hatgaon is appointed, with effect from the 1st Oct 1896, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Shevgaon Taluka and the 17 villages transferred by Govt Notification No 3995, dated the 26th May 1896, from the Jamkhed Taluka to the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District.

Under the provisions of Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (the Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following appointments of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist have been made:—Mr Girjashankar Amratlal to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Dholka during the absence of Mr Balkrishna Atmaram Nimak on leave or pending further orders; and Mr Chunilal Devchand to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj during the absence of Mr Tribhovandas Pranvallavdas on leave or pending further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Northern Division.)

Azam Moreshwar Keshav Kanekar is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mahim during the absence of Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik on privilege leave for two and a half months from 1st Oct 1896 or until further orders.

(Central Division.)

Mr Vishnu Moreshwar Dabholkar, Head Karkun of taluka Haveli in the Poona Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Purandhar in the same district during the deputation of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Mahadeo Chitale to audit the Revenue Accounts of the Nasik Dist or until further orders.

(Southern Division)

In consequence of the death on the 13th Sept 1896 of Mr Swamirao Narhar Bettigeri, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist, the following appointment of Mamlatdar is made:—Mr Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri, Head Clerk to the Collr of Belgaum, but now acting as Mamlatdar of Yellapur in the Kanara Dist, is appointed to be fourth grade Mamlatdar on probation, and is posted to Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

THE MOHOBAT FELLOWSHIP.

In the absence of a suitable Mahomedan candidate willing to take up the Mohobat Fellowship which has fallen vacant this year, the Syndicate invite applications for the same from such candidates as took their degree of B A or B Sc in 1895 or 1896 and as are eligible under the Regulations (for which see Bombay University Calendar for 1895-96, pages 345-346). The applications must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar on or before Wednesday the 18th Nov. 1896.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrain Lloyd's S N Co's s s Medusa, 1,692 tons, Captain G Wollusching, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hongkong (28th August), brought a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landoura, 2,157 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th August) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Ooz, Mrs De Souza, and 4 children and 87 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Phipps, Mrs Dilmar, Mr A Junnah, Mr Faizalli, four others and one boy and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain B C Plommer, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Zanzibar (12th September), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Kishander, Mr F E Pundole, Mr Esmaljee Moosajee and 57 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 730 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (29th September) via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Greenstreet, Col Shane, Captain Polls, Mr Breedout, Mr Brophy and 236 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1164 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, and South-East African Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr L M Galveed, Mr R Allan, Mr and Mrs Brown, Mr Mahomed Dhumjee, Mr Ardasur Rustomjee, one native gentleman, Mr F J Poole, and 450 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,035 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (18th September) via Gulf Ports, with a general cargo 40 cases opium, 154 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr A W Girtas, Mr Nasserbhoy, wife, daughter and two children, Mr Saleh Loka and daughter, Mr Baloo Loka, Mr Solaiman, Mr Hashem Rahimtulla, wife and daughter, and 74 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Saghalien, 2,053 tons, Captain LeGall, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai to Bombay—Mr Armsfrong. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr Hart Davies, Mr P Mould, Mr P Dankins, Mr D Pestonjee, Mr Dobbins and Mr Young. From Saigon to Marseilles—Mr Marchaite, Mrs Verrat and infant, Mrs Merle and 5 children, Mr Guerloch and Mrs Mignard and infant. From Hongkong to Marseilles—Mr Misux.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Naderi	1169	Raffin	Jedda		B & P S N Co
E	Bullionist	2195	Sumner	Calcutta		7-10 F Muir
F	Alphee	998	Desprot	Delagoa Bay	10-10	E de Baillow
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	N F		H C Joosub
H	Ras Rowa	1830	Deacon	London	3-10	W & A Graham
M	Merrit	449	Gilmore	Natal		D Abdoola
O	Arracan	1877	Dugued	Rangoon		W & A Graham
P	Ehrenfels	1664	Zengenmeyer	Karachi	3-10	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fakeera	Mangalore	2-10	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Guif	1-10	Do

30 Ton Crane.

Goa	1217	Plummer	Zanzibar	10-10	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Arabia	2330	Read	Liverpool	13-10	W & A Graham
3	D Baduino	3044	Cowfa	Genoa	15-10	F Crocco
5	Rosetta	2044	Tillard			P & O Co
6	Shannon	3070	Crewe	London	3-10	P & O S N Co
8	Medusa	1692	Wallusching	Trieste	7-10	A L S N Co
10	Kt of St John	2254	Billett	China	3-10	Tata & Sons

MERSEWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Letimbro	2201		F Crocco

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Simla (s)	Grier	Busreh, Sept 18.
	Landaura (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Aug 28.
	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Sept 29.
	Saghalien (s)	LeGall	Shanghai, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix (s)	Rassovich	Trieste, &c.
	Khedive (s)	Andrews	China, &c.
	Assyria (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Patna (s)	Kendall	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Medusa, for Trieste, &c.
" Dean, for Bangkok.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Simla, for Karachi and Persian Gulf,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Kinsman, 2nd Lt. Bo, Rl Dubs Fus, on duty, from Deolali.
Cheyne, Lt, Ms. Welsh Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Green, 2nd Lt, Ms, E York Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.

OCTOBER 1.

Fraser, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Raymond, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Preston, Lt-Col, Ms, 28th Regt M I, from furlough, to Quilon.

OCTOBER 1.

Poole, Lt, Ms, E York Regt, on duty, to Zanzibar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1896.

1. Company Drill, at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend, will be held at 5-15 p.m. on Monday the 5th instant on the ground in rear of the Gocul-das Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.

Dress:—Any. Arms, &c., will be issued on the ground.

2. General order No. 650 dated 16th September 1896 is published for information:—The following is the winner of the Bombay Command, Volunteer Medal for the season 1895-96.—

BOMBAY COMMAND MEDAL.

Colar-Sergeantt H. Black, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps.—74 points.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Gymkhana.—6th Annual Athletic and Sporting meeting. (17th Annual Athletic Sports), 1896.

The following event has been added to the programme:—Event No. 25.—220 yards Handicap Flat Race, open to the Bombay Volunteer Corps, *i.e.*, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Bombay Light Horse, and Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Entries close on Thursday, 15th October 1896.

Entrance Fee Re. 1 (one rupee).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1896.

1. A prospectus, &c., of the "Volunteer League of the British Empire" has been received. The papers can be seen at both Head-quarters.

By Order.
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Cinderella Dance announced to be held on Saturday next has been postponed.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

CURES
LIVER DISEASES,
EASILY DETECTED BY SYMPTOMS OF
DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA,
HEADACHES, MALARIA,
DIZZINESS, JAUNDICE,
and INSOMNIA.

Thousands of Testimonials from every part of the world prove how easy it is to enjoy good health if you promptly resort to the use of

WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE.

Ask your Chemists for it. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle It is the world's seasonable safeguard..

FOR
BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCELSIOR" COCOA
In Packets and Tins.
Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or faccaccous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants.

LEA
OBSERVE THAT
SIGNATURE
Lea
DIAGO
OUTSIDE
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTER
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
SAUC
Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co.,

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND OR

...CKS & Co., LD.

...NTALUS SPIRIT STANDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3½ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Rs. 36.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.

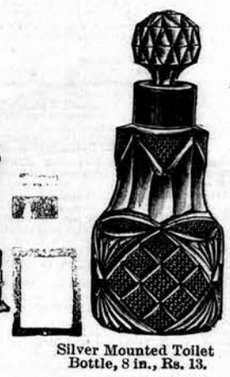
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.

BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.



Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Tantalus Spirit Stand .....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.

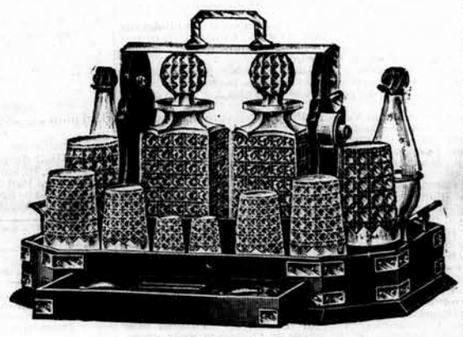
New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.

Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.

Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



After Dinner Tray, Rs. 240.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

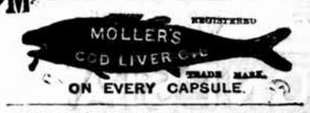
For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
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In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—except Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

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With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is "the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

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